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T H E

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L O N D O N

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Defi
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THE
P R E F A C E.

THE burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do so frequently swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already Printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Authors Intentions; But this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes. For why should a person that is to be prepared for the reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a croud of Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and so consequently will never be met with in any Classic or good Latin Author? a few of which I shall take the Liberty to Instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Grossularia, Ribes, Levisticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hispaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering, Arbustum for a Shrub; Carmen for one single Verse; Humilitas for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; Humilis for one that is endued with it; Camera for a Chamber; Caminus for a Chimney; Aes for Brass; Pædagogus for a School-Master; Albumen for the White of the Eye; Laurus for a Laurel. And an endless number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such: The putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one in English; the throwing in of so many Compounded Words upon the back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one sort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure Primitive Words, and such principally, as will be required to be known in the reading the first easy School Authors; which when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books; where the Sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a heap of barren Words, as they are drily strung together in the Ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament

Erasmus

The P R E F A C E.

Crassus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristi, &c. the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one, or more of the Classic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words as used among the best Authors, is given; almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear, and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed that these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify To, Together; Down or From; In or Upon; Before or First; Forth, Back or Up Under Upon or Over;

he will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to; Convocare to call together; Devocare to call down; Invocare to call upon; Præponere to put before; Preponere to put forth; Reponere to put back; Subponere to put under; Supervenire to come upon or over. So he that knows what Amicus Avarus signifies, will soon learn what Amicitia Avaritia means; As he that knows what Liber Culter are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learned that Tepere, Calere, signify to be warm, to be hot, the Significations of Tepor, Calor, will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator, but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the Former Language and not of the latter. Besides many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue, were unknown to the Romans; and therefore you cannot expect Latin Word for them, since the Romans could not give Names to things they knew nothing of.

As to the Method, I have made Choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order that the Learner may at the same Time and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependance upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the young Reader

THE PREFACE. vii

nders, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible
what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and
ures to be made of such Things as are known and
inguished by their outward Shapes, with References
e Words that mention them. We have printed the
rds that came from the Latin in the Roman Charac-
; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to
Verbs.

NOTE.

THE young Reader is to take Notice, that
the Figures (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c.
to the same Numbers in the *Pictures* as those
e Cut do to the same Figures among the *Words* :
that *m* stands for Masculine, *f* for Feminine, and
Neuter. Also that a short Syllable is marked
[] and a long Syllable thus [-].

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onstrated. By *Matthew Towers*, L. L. D.
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viii The CONTENTS.

| | Page |
|---|---------|
| I. O F Things | |
| II. Of the Elements | |
| III. Of Minerals and Metals | |
| IV. Of Plants | |
| V. Of Trees and Shrubs | |
| VI. Of Insects | |
| VII. Of Birds | |
| VIII. Of Fishes | |
| IX. Of Beasts | |
| X. Of Man, respecting his Age, or Kindred | |
| XI. Of the Parts of Man's Body | |
| XII. Of the Bones | |
| XIII. Of Diseases | |
| XIV. Of the Mind and its Affections | |
| XV. Of Meats and Drinks | |
| XVI. Of Apparel | |
| XVII. Of Buildings | |
| XVIII. Of Household Stuff | |
| XIX. Of the Country, and Country Affairs | |
| XX. Of Societies | |
| XXI. The School | |
| XXII. Of Church, or Ecclesiastical Affairs | |
| XXIII. Of Judicial Matters | |
| XXIV. Of Warfare, or Military Affairs | |
| XXV. Of Sea, or Naval Affairs | |
| XXVI. Of Time | |
| XXVII. Of Adjectives, or the Manner of Things | |
| XXVIII. Of Verbs | |
| XXIX. Of Pronouns | 1 DE 60 |
| XXX. Of Adverbs | |
| XXXI. Of the Prepositions | |
| XXXII. Of Conjunctions | |
| XXXIII. Of Interjections | |



THE
L O N D O N
V O C A B U L A R Y.

Of THINGS.



A THING
 batb
Name
Sign
Mark or *N^oe*
Mode or *Manner*

R E S, ei, f.
Nō.nen, nomⁿis, a.
Signum, i, n.
Nōta, æ, f.
Mōdus, i, m.

B

A Kina

| | | |
|------------------|--|------------------------|
| <i>A Kind</i> | | <i>Gēnus, ĕris, n.</i> |
| <i>A Part</i> | | <i>Pars, tis, f.</i> |
| <i>Or Member</i> | | <i>Membrum, i, n.</i> |

A PART is

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| <i>An Half</i> | (<i>Piece</i> | <i>Dīmīdium, i, n.</i> |
| <i>A Fragment or broken</i> | | <i>Frustrum, i, n.</i> |
| <i>A Crumb or little Piece</i> | | <i>Mīca, æ, f.</i> |

THINGS have also their

| | | |
|------------------|--|---------------------------|
| <i>Cause</i> | | <i>Causa, æ, f.</i> |
| <i>Nature</i> | | <i>Nātūra, æ, f.</i> |
| <i>Fortune</i> | | <i>Fortūna, æ, f.</i> |
| <i>Beginning</i> | | <i>Prīncipiūm, ii, n.</i> |
| <i>End</i> | | <i>Fīnis, is, d.</i> |
| <i>Order</i> | | <i>Ordo, īnis, m.</i> |
| <i>Time</i> | | <i>Tempus, ōris, n.</i> |
| <i>Number</i> | | <i>Nūmērus, i, m.</i> |
| <i>Place</i> | | <i>Lōcus, i, m.</i> |
| <i>Space</i> | | <i>Spātium, i, n.</i> |

A THING is

| | | | |
|------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| <i>The World</i> | 1 | | <i>Mundus, i, m.</i> |
| <i>A Body</i> | | | <i>Corpus, ōris, n.</i> |
| <i>The Sky</i> | 2 | | <i>Æthēr, ĕris, n.</i> |
| <i>A Spirit</i> | | | <i>Spīritus, us, m.</i> |

G O D created the World out of

| | | |
|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| <i>Nothing</i> | | <i>Nihīlum, i, n.</i> |
|----------------|--|-----------------------|

In a BODY there is

| | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------------|
| <i>Matter</i> | | <i>Mātēria, æ, f.</i> |
| <i>Form</i> | | <i>Forma, æ, f.</i> |
| <i>Figure</i> | | <i>Fīgūra, æ, f.</i> |

VOCABULARY.

3

In the SKY there are

| | | |
|----------|---|---------------|
| The Sun | 3 | Söl, is, m. |
| The Moon | 4 | Lūna, æ, f. |
| A Star | 5 | Stella, æ, f. |

Whence cometh

| | | |
|------------|---|---------------|
| Light | | Lūx, cis, f. |
| A Sun Beam | 6 | Jūbar, is, n. |

When Light is withheld, there is made

| | | |
|----------|--|-------------------|
| A Shadow | | Umbra, æ, f. |
| Darkness | | Tēnēbræ, ārum, f. |

A SPIRIT is

| | | |
|----------|--|-------------------|
| God | | Dēus, i, m. |
| An Angel | | Angēlus, i, m. |
| A Mind | | Mens, tis, f. |
| A Soul | | Or, Ānīmus, i, m. |
| A Devil | | Ānima, æ, f. |
| | | Diābōlus, i, m. |

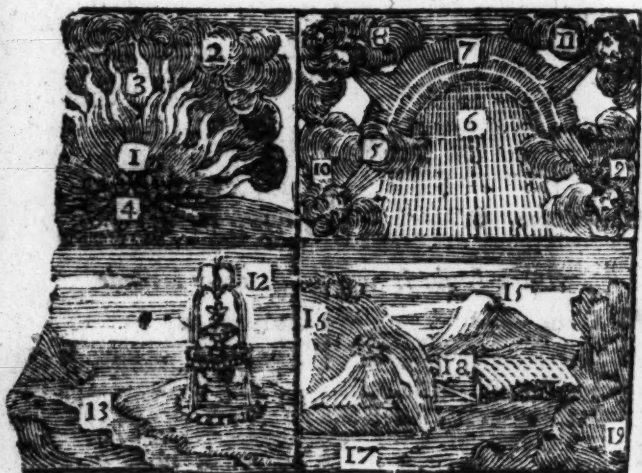
Who inhabit

| | | |
|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| Heaven | 8 | ² Cœlum, i, n. |
| The Element | | Elēmentum, i, n. |
| Hell | | ³ |

This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.
 In the Plural *Cœli, Cœlorum, m.*
Loci Inferni.

The LONDON

II. Of the ELEMENTS.



In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginnings of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

Ignis, is, m.
Aēr, ēris, m.
Aqua, æ, f.
Tellus, ūris, f.

From the FIRE (1) cometh

A Spark
Smoke 2
A Flame 3
Soot

Scintilla, æ, f.
Fūmus, i, m.
Flamma, æ, f.
Fūligo, īnis, f.

In the FIRE are

A Firebrand 4
A live or hot Coal
Embers or hot Ashes

Torris, is, m.
Prūna, æ, f.
Fāvilla, æ, f.

After the FIRE there remains

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>A dead Coal</i> | Carbo, ōnis, m. |
| <i>A dead or quenched Brand</i> | Tītio, ōnis, m. |
| <i>Ashes</i> | Cīnis, ěris, m. |
| <i>Or Cinders</i> | Or Cīner. |

In the AIR (6) are

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>A Cloud</i> | Nūbes, is, f. |
| <i>A Fog or Mist</i> | Nēbŭla, æ, f. |
| <i>A Steam</i> | Vāpor, ōris, m. |
| <i>The Rainbow</i> | Iris, ĭdis, f. |
| <i>A Wind</i> | Ventus, i, m. |
| <i>A gentle Wind</i> | Aura, æ, f. |

The Four Chief of WINDS are

| | | |
|-----------------------|----|------------------|
| <i>The East Wind</i> | 8 | Eurus, i, m. |
| <i>The West Wind</i> | 9 | Zephyrus, i, m. |
| <i>The North Wind</i> | 10 | Aquilo, ōnis, m. |
| <i>The South Wind</i> | 11 | Auster, tri, m. |

From a CLOUD cometh

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Rain</i> | Pluvia, æ, f. |
| <i>Snow</i> | Nix, nīvis, f. |
| <i>Hail</i> | Grando, ĭnis, f. |
| <i>Dew</i> | Ros, rōris, m. |
| <i>Frost</i> | Gelu, n. <i>Undeclined.</i> |
| <i>Hoar or white Frost</i> | Prŭīna, æ, f. |
| <i>Thunder</i> | Tōnitro, n. <i>Undeclined.</i> |
| <i>A Thunder-bo't</i> | Fulmen, ĭnis, n. |
| <i>Lightning</i> | Fulgur, ūris, n. |

RAIN, if it falls close or thick, is

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| <i>A Shower</i> | Imber, ris, m. |
|-----------------|----------------|

RAIN, if it be fierce, is

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>A great Shower or Storm</i> | Nimbus, i, m. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|

This is properly an Adjective, Aqua being understood.

The L O N D O N

WATER is

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-------------------|
| <i>A Spring or Fountain</i> | 12 | Fons, tis, m. |
| <i>A River</i> | 13 | Rivus, i, m. |
| <i>A Wave</i> | | Or, Amnis, is, m. |
| <i>The Sea</i> | | Unda, æ, f. |
| | | Mære, is, n. |

The Main Sea that encompasses the World is
The Ocean | Oceānus, i, m.

A River hath

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>A Bank</i> | Rīpa, æ, f. |
| <i>A Brink</i> | Margo, inis, d. rather m. |
| <i>A Channel</i> | Alvēus, i, m. |
| <i>A Whirlpool</i> | Vortex, icis, m. |
| <i>A Gulf</i> | Gorges, iti, m. |
| <i>A Shallow or Ford</i> | Vādum, i, n. |

From WATER cometh

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>A Drop</i> | Gutta, æ, f. |
| <i>A Bubble</i> | Bulla, æ, f. |
| <i>Foam or Froth</i> | Spūma, æ, f. |
| <i>Ice</i> | Glācies, ei, f. |

WATER, when it wants Vent, spreads itself into

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>A Pool or Pond</i> | Stagnum, i, n. |
| <i>A Lake</i> | Lācus, us, m. |
| <i>A Marsh or Fen</i> | Pālus, ūdis, f. |
| <i>A Ditch</i> | Lācūna, æ, f. |

The SEA hath

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>A Shore</i> | Līttus, ōris, n. |
| <i>A Haven or Port</i> | Portus, us, m. |
| <i>A Gulph of the Sea or Bay</i> | Sīnus, us, m. |
| <i>An Arm or Strait</i> | Frētum, i, n. |

Land inclosed with Sea or Water is

| | | |
|---------------------------|----|---------------|
| <i>An Isle, or Island</i> | 14 | Insula, æ, f. |
|---------------------------|----|---------------|

The

VOCABULARY.

7

The EARTH is

| | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Land | Terra, æ, f. |
| Ground | Hūmus, i, f. |
| | Solum, i, n. |
| Firm Ground | Or, Fundus, i, m. |

Upon the EARTH is

| | | |
|--------------------------|------|----------------|
| A Hill 15 | (16) | Collis, is, m. |
| A Mountain or great Hill | | Mons, tis, m. |
| A Plain Field 18 | | Campus, i, m. |
| A Vale or Valley | 17 | Vallis, is, f. |
| A Rock 19 | | Rūpes, is, f. |

EARTH mixed with Water is

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| Mud | Līmus, i, m. |
| | Cænum, i, n. |
| Mire or Dirt | Or, Lutum, i, n. |

EARTH without Water is

| | |
|------|----------------------|
| Dust | Pulvis, ěris, m. |
| | Or, Pulver, ěris, m. |

EARTH cut up with its own Herb is

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A Turf | Cespes, itis, m. |
| A Clod of Earth is | Glēba, æ, f. |

The Kinds of EARTH are

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Clay | Argilla, æ, f. |
| Marl, or white Earth | Marga, æ, f. |
| Ruddle, or Red Oker | Rūbrica, æ, f. |
| Chalk | Crēta, æ, f. |

Out of the EARTH is taken

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| A Mineral | Mīnēra, æ, f. |
| A Plant | Planta, æ, f. |

This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

8 The L O N D O N
 III. Of MINERALS and METALS.



The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.

A MINERAL is

JUice
 A Metal
 A Stone

SUCCUS, i. m.
 Metallum, i, n.
 Lāpis, īdis, m.

MINERAL Juices are

Salt
 Allum
 Sulphur
 Amber

Sāl, is, m.
 Alūmen, n.
 Sulfur, ūris, n.
 Succinum, i, n.

A METAL

VOCABULARY.

9

A METAL is all that which is digged and fetched out of the EARTH; as

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| Gold 1 | Aurum, i, n. |
| Silver 2 | Argentum, i, n. |
| Lead 3 | Plumbum, i; n. |
| Copper 4 | Æs, æris, n. |
| Tin 5 | Stannum, i, n. |
| Iron 6 | Ferrum, i, n. |

Out of LEAD is made

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Red Lead | Sandyx, ĩcis, m. |
| Called by the Moderns | Minium, i, n. |
| White Lead | Cerussa, æ, f. |

Artificial Metals [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper and the Calaminary Stone, called *Brass*. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

| | |
|-------|-------------------|
| Steel | Chälybs, ybis, m. |
|-------|-------------------|

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| Verdigrise | Ærugo, ĩnis, f. |
|------------|-----------------|

METALS are digged out of

| | |
|--------|---------------|
| Mine 8 | Fōdīna, æ, f. |
|--------|---------------|

A Stone is an hard, dry (*fossile*) Body, and is

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| And | Arēna, æ, f. |
| Gravel | Glācēa, æ, f. |
| Big Stone 10 | Sāxum, i, n. |
| Flint Stone | Silex, ĩcis, d. |
| Pumice Stone | Pūmex, ĩcis, m. |

¹ This Word is also used by *Virgil*, *Lucretius*, and *Can*, &c. for the *Mine* itself.

A Whetstone 11*A Marble**A Loadstone* 12*A Jewel* 13

Cor, ōtis, m.

Marmor, ris, n.

Magnes, ētis, m.

Gemma, æ, f.

*A JEWEL or precious Stone is**A Diamond**A Sapphire**A Chrysolite**An Emerald* [four*A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-**A Jasper**An Agate*

Adāmas, antis, m.

Sāpphīrus, i, f.

Chrysōlithus, m.

Smāragdus, i, m.

Pyrōpus, i, m.

Jaspis, idis, f.

Achātes, æ, or is, m.

*Like to Jewels are**Glass**A Crystal**A Pearl*

Vitrum, i, n.

Crystallus, i, f.

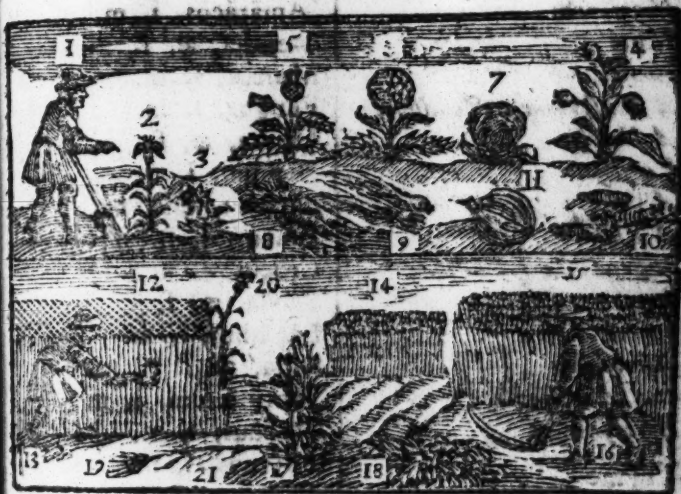
Or Crystallum, i, n.

Margārita, æ, f.

¹ It ought to be written with an Z, and not with an S.

VOCABULARY. II

IV. Of PLANTS.



A PLANT is

A N HERB
A SHRUB
A TREE

H Erba, æ, f.
Frutex, icis, m.
Arbor, ðris, f.

An HERB is

Grass

Flax

All Manner of Corn or

[Grain

Grāmen, inis, n.

Līnum, i, n.

Frumentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common HERBS are

A Bar

Fern or Brakes

Hemlock

Lappa, æ, f.

Filix, icis, f.

Cicuta, æ, f.

B 6

Hyssop

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Hyssop | | Hyssōpus, i, f. |
| A Lilly | 2 | Liliūm, ii, n. |
| Mallow | | Malva, æ, f. |
| Marygold | | Caltha, æ, f. |
| Marjoram | | Amārācus, i, m. |
| Mint | | Mentha, æ, f. |
| Moss | | Muscus, i, m. |
| A Mushoom or Toadstool | | Fungus, i, m. |
| A Nettle | | Urtica, æ, f. |
| Parsley | | Apium, i, n. |
| A Poppy | 4 | Pāpāver, ēris, n. |
| A Rush | | Juncus, i, n. |
| Saffron | | Crōcus, i, n. |
| Sage | | Salvia, æ, f. |
| Sorrel | | Lāpāthus, i, m. |
| Seaweed | | Alga, æ, f. |
| Southernwood | | Abrōtōnum, i, n. |
| A Thistle | 5 | Cardūs, i, m. |
| Thyme | | Thymus, i, m. |
| Vervain | | Thymum, i, n. |
| A Violet | | Verbēna, æ, f. |
| Wormwood | | Viōla, æ, f. |
| | | Abinthium, ii, n. |
| Eatable HERBS. | | Olus, ēris, n. |
| An Artichōak | 6 | Cināra, æ, f. |
| Asparagus, Sperage, or | | Aspārāgus, i, m. |
| Sparrow Grass | | Lactuca, æ, f. |
| Lettice | | Brassica, æ, f. |
| Coleworts | | |
| Which becoming headed are called | | |
| Cabbage | 7 | |
| Beet | | Eatable Roots are |
| Garlick | | Bēta, æ, f. |
| | | Allium, ii, n. |

1 This is called Brassica Căpitata.

Leek

| Porrum, i, n.

Onion

| Cēpe, is, n. &

Cēpa, æ, f.

Rish 3

| Rāphānus, i, m.

Turnip

| Rāpum, i, n.

Oleraceous FRUITS are

Cucumber

| Cūcūmis, is & eris, m.

The biggest sort of which Fruit is

Pompon, or Pomkin

| Pēpo, ōnis, m.

A delicious sort of which Fruit is

Melon

| Mēlo, ōnis, m.

As the biggest sort is

Courd

| Cūcurbīta, æ, f.

(12) C O R N is

Rye 14

| Hordēum, i, n.

Rye or G-out

| Milium, ii, n.

Oat 15

| Avēna, æ, f.

Oat 13

| Oryza, æ, f.

| Ador, ōris, n.

Whence cometh

Rye or Flour

| Fārīna, æ, f.

| Furfur, ūris, n.

Rye

| Lēgūmen, īnis, n.

Rye 17

| Fāba, æ, f.

Rye

| Lōlūm, ii, n.

Rye

| Lens, tis, f.

Rye

| Pisum, i, n.

Rye or Tarcs 18

| Vicīa, æ, f.

In

In C O R N is

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|--|-------------------|
| <i>The Beard</i> | 19 | | Arīsta, æ, f. |
| <i>An Ear</i> | 20 | | Spīca, æ, f. |
| <i>A Grain, or single Corn</i> | | | Grānum, i, n. |
| <i>An Husk</i> | | | Grūma, æ, f. |
| <i>The Stalk</i> | | | Culmus, i, m. |
| <i>Standing Corn is</i> | 12 | | Sēges, ētis, f. |
| <i>A mixture of sundry Grains</i> | | | |
| <i>Or Mescelline is</i> | | | Farrāgo, īnis, f. |

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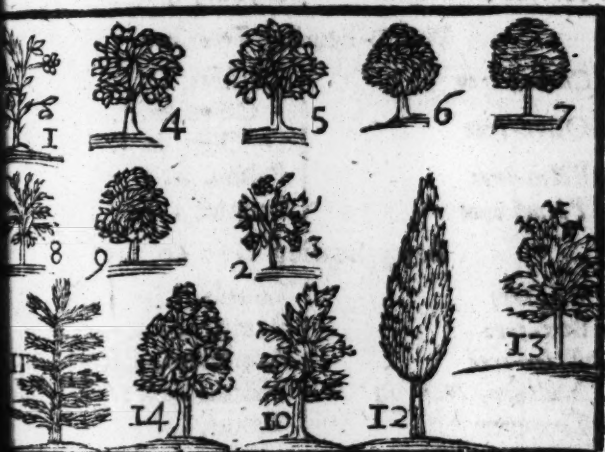
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VOCABULARY. 15

TREES and SHRUBS.



SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just
Bigness of a Tree; such is

THE Bramble
The Juniper

Myrtle

Rose-bush 1

Amariſk

vine 2

areth

branch of Grapes 3

the Leaf is

POME-BEARING Trees are

Apple-tree 5

fig-tree

quill-tree

R Ubus, i, m. or f.

Jūnīpērus, f.

Flēdēra, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Cālāmus, i, m.

Or Arundo, īnis, f.

Rōsa, æ, f.

Myrīca, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Uva, æ, f.

Pampīnus, i, m.

Mālus, i, f.

Ficus, us, f.

Mespīlus, i, f.

The

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>The Pear-tree</i> 6 | <i>Pyrus</i> , i, f. |
| <i>The Service or Sorb-tree</i> | <i>Sorbus</i> , i, f. |

Plumb-Bearing Trees are

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>The Cherry-tree</i> | <i>Cērāsus</i> , i, f. |
| <i>The Olive-tree</i> | ¹ <i>Olīva</i> , æ, f. |
| <i>The Palm-tree</i> | <i>Or Olēa</i> , æ, f. |
| <i>The Plumb-tree</i> | <i>Palma</i> , æ, f. |
| | <i>Prūnus</i> , i, f. |

Berry-Bearing Trees are

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>The Bay-tree</i> | <i>Laurus</i> , i, or us, f. |
| <i>The Box-tree</i> | <i>Buxus</i> , i, f. |
| <i>The Elder-tree</i> | <i>Sambūcus</i> , i, f. |
| <i>The Mulberry-tree</i> 9 | <i>Mōrus</i> , i, f. |
| <i>The Yew-tree</i> | <i>Taxus</i> , i, f. |

Nut-Bearing Trees are

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>The Almond-tree</i> | <i>Amygdāla</i> , æ, f. |
| <i>The Beech-tree</i> | <i>Fāgus</i> , i, f. |
| <i>The Filberd-tree</i> | <i>Cōtylus</i> , i, f. |
| <i>The Walnut-tree</i> 14 | ¹ <i>Juglans</i> , dis, f. |

Forest-Trees are

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>The Alder-tree</i> | <i>Alnus</i> , i, f. |
| <i>The Ash-tree</i> 10 | <i>Fraxīnus</i> , i, f. |
| <i>The wild Ash</i> | <i>Ornus</i> , i, f. |
| <i>The Birch-tree</i> | <i>Bēiūla</i> , æ, f. |
| <i>The Cedar-tree</i> 11 | <i>Cedrus</i> , i, f. |
| <i>The Cork-tree</i> | <i>Suber</i> , ēris, n. |
| <i>The Cypress-tree</i> | <i>Cupressus</i> , i, or us, f. |
| <i>The Elm</i> 13 | <i>Ulmus</i> , i, f. |
| <i>The Fir-tree</i> | <i>Abies</i> , ētis, f. |
| <i>The Lime or Linden-tree</i> | <i>Tīlīa</i> , æ, f. |
| <i>The Maple</i> | <i>Acer</i> , ēris, n. |
| <i>The Oak</i> | <i>Quercus</i> , ūs, f. |

¹ *Arbor* is understood.

V O C A B U L A R Y. 71

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>the Oak of the hardest kind</i> | Rōbur, ōris, n. |
| <i>the Holm Oak</i> | Illex, īcis, f. |
| <i>the Pine-tree</i> | Pīnus, ūs, f. |
| <i>the Plane-tree</i> | Plātānus, i, f. |
| <i>the Poplar-tree</i> | Pōpūlus, i, f. |
| <i>the Turpentine-tree</i> | Tērēbinthus, i, f. |
| <i>the Willow-tree</i> | Sālix, īcis, f. |

Trees bear

| | |
|-------|-----------------|
| Fruit | Fructus, us, m. |
| Pome | Pōmum, i, n. |
| Nut | Nux, ūcis, f. |
| Berry | Bacca, æ, f. |

Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard; such is

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Apple</i> | Mālum, i, n. |
| <i>Cherry</i> | Cēlālum, i, n. |
| <i>Date</i> | Dactylus, i, m. |
| <i>Fig</i> | Fīcus, i, or ūs, f. |
| <i>Medlar</i> | Mespīlum, i, n. |
| <i>Olive</i> | Olīva, æ, f. |
| <i>Pear</i> | Pyrum, i, n. |
| <i>Plumb</i> | Prūnum, i, n. |
| <i>Sorb Apple</i> | Sorbum, i, n. |

Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard Shell; such is

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| <i>Almond</i> | Amygdāla, æ, f. |
| <i>Chestnut</i> | Castanēa, æ, f. |
| <i>Filberd</i> | Avellāna, æ, f. |
| <i>Walnut</i> | Juglans, dis, f. |

These are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being understood.

A Berry is a small round Fruit growing on Trees
Shrubs, such is

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A Grape | Acinus, i, m. |
| A Mulberry | Mōrum, i, n. |
| A Strawberry | Frāgum, i, n. |

SPICE-BEARING Trees bring forth

| | |
|----------|----------------------------|
| SPICE | Arōma, tis, n. |
| is | |
| Cinnamon | Cāfia, æ, f. |
| | On Cinnānum, i, n. |
| Ginger | Zingibe, ēris, n. |
| Mace | Macis, īdis, f. in Plautus |
| Pepper | Pīper, ēris, n. |

The OAK bears

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| An Oak Corn, or Acorn | Glans, glandis, f. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|

From Trees also come

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| Frankincense | Thus, thūris, n. |
| Pitch | Pix, pīcis, f. |
| Rosin | Rēsīna, æ, f. |

PARTS of a PLANT are

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| The Root | Rādix, īcis, f. |
| The Stump | Stirps, is, f. |
| The Stalk | Caulis, is, m. |
| The Bark | Cortex, īcis, d. |
| A Bough or Branch | Rāmus, i, m. |
| A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon | Sarcūlus, ī, m. |
| A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots or Sides of the Stock | Stōlo, ōnis, m. |
| A fresh or green Leaf | Frons, frondis, f. |
| A dead or withered Leaf | Folium, ii, n. |
| A Blossom, or Flower | Flos, flōris, m. |

VOCABULARY. 19

TREES have

| Lignum, i, n.

Which bath

| Nodus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

| Fascis, is, m.

A Nut bath

| Putamen, inis, n.

| Nucleus, i, m.

Trees growing together make

| Sylva, æ, f.

| Saltus, us, m.

| Nēmus, ōris, n.

grove consecrated to

God is

| Lūcus, i, m.

are planted with Trees

| Arbustum, i, n.

are planted with Wil-

low is

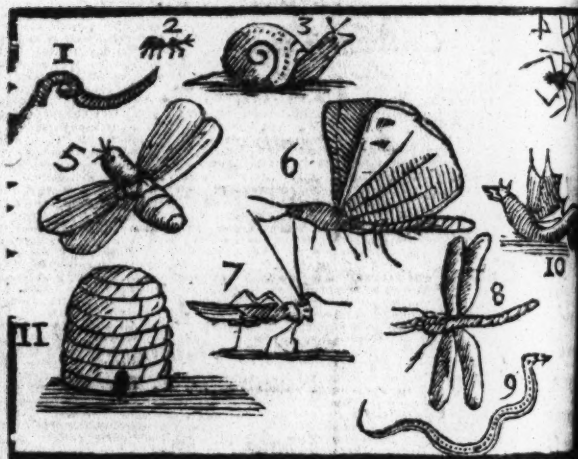
| Sālīctum, i, n.

are planted with Oaks

| Quercetum, i, n.

The LONDON

VI. Of INSECTS.



AN Animal or
Living Creature
bath

Life
Sense
Sex

Amal, ālis, n

Vita, æ, f.
Sensus, us, m.
Sexus, us, m.

There are five outward Senses.

The Sight
The Hearing
The Smell
The Taste
The Touch or Feeling

Vīsus, us, m.
Auditus, us, m.
Odōrātus, us, m.
Gustus, us, m.
Tactus, us, m.

VOCABULARY. 21

By the Senses are perceived

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| ur | Cōlor, ōris, m. |
| und | Sōnus, i, m. |
| Voice | Vox, ōcis, f. |
| ent or Smell | Ōdor, ōris, m. |
| or Relish | Sāpor, ōris, m. |

As the five Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| Common Sense | § |
| Imaginary | • |
| Memory | Mēmōria, æ, f. |

The Senses at Rest are called

| |
|---------------|
| Somnus, i, m. |
| Mas, āris, m. |
| Fēmīna, æ, f. |

An Animal is

| |
|--------------------|
| Insectum, i, n. |
| † Serpens, tis, d. |
| Or, Anguis, is, d. |
| ⁊ Avis, is, d. |
| Bestia, æ, f. |
| Piscis, is, m. |
| Hōmo, īnis, m. |

Called Sensus Communis.

antāsia, æ, f.

Serpens is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, Anguis is understood; when in Feminine, Bestia is understood.

INSECTS

INSECTS are small Animals without Blood, having Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to of them, on some Part of their Bodies.

CREEPING INSECTS are

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----|------------------|
| A Worm | 1 | [2 | Vermis, is, m. |
| An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire | | | Formica, æ, f. |
| A Caterpillar | | | Etuca, æ, f. |
| A Flea | | | Pulex, icis, m. |
| A Glow Worm | | | Cicindela, æ, f. |
| An Horse Leech | | | Hirudo, inis, f. |
| A Louse | | | Pediculus, i, m. |
| A Moth | | | Tinea, æ, f. |
| Nits | | | Lendes, ium, f. |
| A Silkworm | | | Bombyx, ycis, m. |
| A Snail | 3 | | Limax, acis, d. |
| A Spider | 4 | | Aranea, æ, f. |
| A Water Spider | | | Tipula, æ, f. |
| A Tick | | | Ricinus, i, m. |
| A Wall-Louse, Bug, or Cbinch | | | Cimex, icis, m. |

FLYING INSECTS are

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------|-------------------|
| A Bee | 5 | | Apis, is, f. |
| A Beetle | | [fly | Scarabæus, i, m. |
| A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox- | | | Asilus, i, m. |
| A Butter-fly | 6 | | Papilio, onis, m. |
| A Cigal, or Baulm Cricket | | | & Cicada, æ, f. |
| A Cricket | | | Gryllus, i, m. |
| A Fly | | | Musca, æ, f. |
| A Gnat | | | Culex, icis, m. |
| A Grasshopper, or Locust | | | Locusta, æ, f. |

& This INSECT is unknown in England, but common in Italy.

Danish-Fly

Wasp

Hornet, or great Wasp

Wasp

Wasp not

Wasp

[8

Canthāris, īdis, f.

Vespa, æ, f.

Crābro, ōnis, m.

Fūcus, i, m.

Acūlēus, i, m.

A SERPENT or CREEPER is

Adder, or Viper 9

Asp

Asp

Dragon 10

Lizard

Alamander

Scorpion

Snake

Water-Snake

Vīpēra, æ, f.

Aspis, īdis, f.

Bāsīliscus, i, m.

Diāco, ōnis, m.

Lācertus, i, f.

Sālāmandra, æ, f.

Scorpīus, ii, m.

Or Scorpīo, ōnis, m.

Cōlūber, bri, m.

Nātrix, īcis, m.

Or Hydrus, i, m.

A Bee is

Hive 11

Bee

Bee-Comb

Swarm of Bees is

Alveāre, is, n. &

Alveārium, ii, n.

Mel, is, n.

Fāvus, i, m.

Cēra, æ, f.

Examen, īnis, n.

The LONDON

VII. Of BIRDS.



SINGING BIRDS (II) are

A Black Bird
A Chaffinch
A Gold Finch

A Green Finch

A Lark

A Nightingale

A Quail

A Robin Red Breast

A Starlane or Stare

A Thrush

A Titmouse

M Erŭla, æ, f.
Fringilla, æ, f.
Carduēlis, is, f.
Or, Acanthis, idis, f.
Chlōris, idis, f.
Or, Vīrēo, ōnis, m.
Alauda, æ, f.
Luscīnīa, æ, f.
Coturnix, icis, f.
Erīchācus, i, m.
Sturnus, i, m.
Turdus, i, m.
Pārus, i, m.

VOCABULARY. 25

BIRDS which live about, or in Watery Places, are,

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Crane 1 | Fulica, æ, f. |
| Widgeon or Dob chick | & Fulix, icis, f. |
| Duck 16 | Grus, ūis, d. |
| Goose 4 | Mergus, i, m. |
| Heron | Anās, ātis, f. |
| Pelican | Anser, ēris, m. |
| Stork | Ardēa, æ, f. |
| Swan | Pellicānus, i, m. |
| Water Wagtail | Cicōnia, æ, f. |
| Fish | Olor, ōris, m. |
| | Or, Cygnus, i, m. |
| | Mōtāciālla, æ, f. |
| | Halcyon, |
| | Or, Alcyon, ōnis, m. |

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Crow or Rook 8 | Corvix, icis, f. |
| Jackow | Cuculus, i, m. |
| Eagle | Aquila, æ, f. |
| Hawk | Accipiter, tris, m. |
| Osprey or Glead | Milvus, i, m. |
| Osprey or Piannet 5 | Or, Milvus, i, m. |
| Owl 9 | Pica, æ, f. |
| Parrot 13 | Noctua, æ, f. |
| Raven | Or, Bubo, ōnis, m. |
| ulture | Pittacus, i, m. |
| | Corvus, i, m. |
| | Vultur, ūris, m. Or, |
| | Vulturius, ii, Phæd. |

BIRDS dwelling about the HOUSE are

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| Chick 12 | Gallus, i, m. |
|----------|---------------|

Whose Female is

| | |
|--|----------------|
| | Gallina, æ, f. |
|--|----------------|

26 The L O N D O N

| | | |
|--------------------------|----|-------------------|
| <i>A Dove or Pidgeon</i> | 10 | Columbus, i, m. |
| <i>A Peacock</i> | 10 | Pavo, ōnis, m. |
| <i>A Sparrow</i> | 6 | Passer, ěris, m. |
| <i>A Swallow</i> | | Hirundo, ĩnis, f. |

A Cock being gelt is called

| | | |
|----------------|--|-----------------|
| <i>A Capon</i> | | Capo, ōnis, m. |
| | | Or Căpus, i, m. |

Besides those BIRDS before mentioned, there are others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| <i>A Bat</i> | | Vespertilio, ōnis, m. |
| <i>An Hedge Sparrow</i> | | Curruca, æ, f. |
| <i>A Partridge</i> | | Perdix, ĩcis, f. |
| <i>A Pheasant</i> | | Phasianus, i, m. |
| <i>A Ring Dove</i> | | Palumbes, is, f. |
| <i>A Turtle Dove</i> | | Turtur, ūris, m. |

A BIRD bath

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| <i>A Bill or Beak</i> | | Rostrum, i, n. |
| <i>A Comb or Crest</i> | | Crista, æ, f. |
| <i>A Wing</i> | | Ala, æ, f. |
| <i>A Feather</i> | | Pluma, æ, f. |
| <i>An hard Feather or Quill</i> | | Penna, æ, f. |
| <i>A Claw or Crop</i> | | Ingluvies, ei, f. |

A BIRD lays in

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------|
| <i>A Nest</i> | 15 | Nidus, i, m. |
| <i>An Egg</i> | 15 | Ovum, ii, n. |
| <i>bath</i> | | |
| <i>A White</i> | | Albumen, ĩnis, m. |
| <i>A Yolk</i> | [11 | Vitellus, i, m. |
| <i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i> | | Auceps, cūpis. |

Catcheth BIRDS with

| | | |
|-----------------|--|---------------|
| <i>Birdlime</i> | | Viscum, i, n. |
|-----------------|--|---------------|

And puts them into

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|------------------|
| <i>A Cage or Aviary</i> | 11 | Aviarium, ii, n. |
|-------------------------|----|------------------|

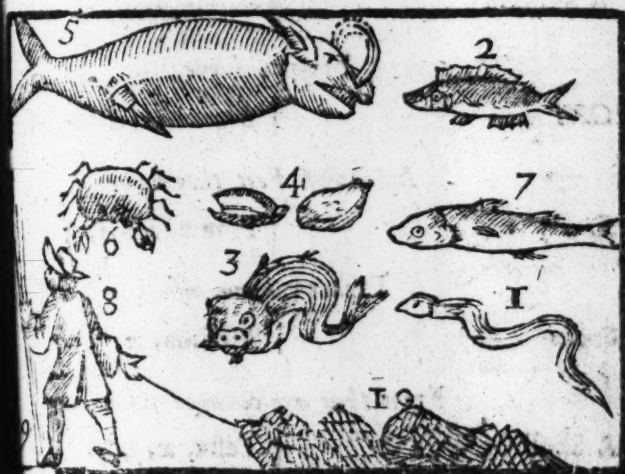
¹ Also a Poulterer.

² Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called *My* or *Misseldine*.

N
A
Pearch
Pike
Tench

Dolphin
Mullet
Oyster
Whale

VIII. Of FISHES.



River and Pond FISHES are

N Eel 1

A Gudgeon

Pearch 2

Pike

Tench

A Nguilla, æ, f.
Gōbius, ii, m.
Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
Perca, æ, f.
Lūniūs, ii, m.
Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH are

Dolphin 3

Mullet

Oyster 4

Whale 5

Delphīnus, i, m.
Mugil, īlis, m.
Ostrēa, æ, f.
Bālæna, æ, f.

C 2

FISH

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

| | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------|
| A Crab Fish | 6 | Cancer, i, m. |
| A Salmon | | Salmo, ōnis, m. |

FISHES have

| | |
|-------|---------------------|
| Gills | Branchiæ, ārum, pl. |
|-------|---------------------|

Instead of Feet they have

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| Fins | Pinnæ, ārum, f. |
|------|-----------------|

FISHES have also

| | |
|--------|---------------|
| Scales | Squāma, æ, f. |
|--------|---------------|

Fish that are covered with

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| A Shell | Testa, æ, f. |
|---------|--------------|

are called

| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Shell Fish | Conchylia, ōrum, pl. |
| A Fisherman | 8 Piscātor, ōris, m. |

Catcheth FISH with

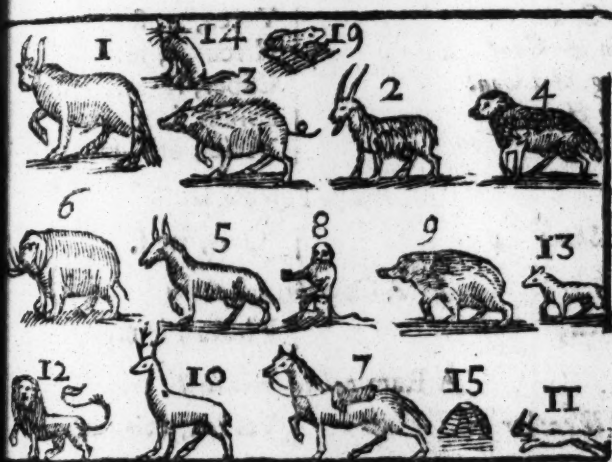
| | | |
|--------------|----|--------------------|
| An Hook | 9 | Hāmus, i, m. |
| A Net | 10 | Rēte, is, n. |
| Salt Fish is | | Salsāmentum, i, n. |

Wild

Sorts
Bull.

This is
food.

Of Four-Footed BEASTS.



Some are tame,

As

CATTLE

The labouring Beast

| P^{ecus}, ōris, m.
Jumentum, i, n.

The Four-Footed Creature which fieth from Men is called

Wild Beast

| Fēra, æ, f.

Cattle is

All Sorts of Neat

Bull, or Cow

| Bos, bōvis, m. & f.

This is an Adjective, Bestia, or Pēcus being understood.

A Bull 1

| Taurus, i, m.

*Whose Female is**A Cow*

| Vacca, æ, f.

An He Goat 2

| Hircus, i, m.

A gelded Goat

| Căper, ri, m.

An Hog 3

| Porcus, i, m.

A Ram

| Aries, êtis, m.

*Whose Female is**A Sheep* 4

| Ovis, is, f.

*A Cow brings forth**A Calf*

| Vitulus, i, m.

*A Ram gelded is called**A Weather*

| Vervex, êcis, m.

*A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called**An Heifer*

| Juvēca, æ, f.

A She Goat

| Căpra, æ, f.

*brings forth**A young Goat or Kid*

| Hœdus, i, m.

*A SHEEP brings forth**A Lamb*

| Agnus, i, m.

A Sow

| Sus, suis, com.

*brings forth**A Pig*

| Porcellus, i, m.

*A Pig not gelded is called**A Boar Pig*

| Verres, is, m.

-
- * *Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex as the word *Swine* is also in English; but with the Difference, that *Swine* is used in both Numbers.

A Pig

VOCABULARY.

31

A Pig gelded is called

Barrow Pig

| ¹ Mājūlis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

in Ass 5

Camel

in Elephant 6

in Horse 7

| ¹ Asīnus, i, m.

Camēlus, i, m.

¹ Elēphas, antis, m.

¹ Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

Mare

Mule

| ¹ Equa, æ, f.

Mulus, i, m.

♂ Mula, æ, f.

To an Horse belong

Bridle 7

Saddle 7

| Frænum, i, n.

Ephippium, ii, n.

WILD BEASTS are

in Ape 8

Bear 9

Wild Boar

Cony or Rabbit

Deer 10

Fox

in Hare or Stag

| Sīmīus, ii, m.

Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.

Ursus, i, m.

¹ Aper, ri, m.

Cūnicūlus, i, m.

² Dāma, æ, f.

Vulpes, is, f.

Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

Hind

which bringeth forth

Fawn

| Cerva, æ, f.

Hinnūlus, i, m.

Parus is understood.

The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

An Hare 11*An Hedge Hog**A Lion* 12

| Lēpus, ōris, m.

| Echīnus, i, m.

| Leo, ōnis, m.

*Whose Female is**A Licnes**A Leopard**A Mole**Monkey or Marmoset**An Ounce**A Panther**A Porcupine**A Squirrel**A Tyger**A Wolf*

| Læna, æ, f.

| Pardus, i, m.

| Talpa, æ, d.

| Cercopīthēcus, i, m.

| Lynx, cis, f.

| Panthēra, æ, f.

| Hystrix, icis, f.

| Scrūrus, i, m.

| Tigris, is, f.

| Lūpus, i, m.

*BEASTS that dwell about the House are**A Dog or Bitch* 13*A Cat* 14*A Mouse* 15*A Rat**A Weasel*

| Cānis, is, com.

| Fēlis, is, f.

| Mus, mūris, m.

|

| Mustēla, æ, f.

*A Mouse is taken in**A Mouse Trap* 15

| Muscīpūla, æ, f. Or,

| Muscīpūlum, i, n. Ph

*Four-Footed Beasts, that live as well by Water
Land, are**A Beaver**A Crocodile**A Frog**A Tortoise*

| Fīber, ri.

| Crōcōdīlus, i, m.

| Rāna, æ, f.

| Testūdo, inis, f.

¹ Commonly called *Sorex*.² It ought to be written *Corcodilus*.

VOCABULARY.

33

A Number of small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.
is called

A Flock

| Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of Big CATTLE, as Oxen, &c. are called

An Herd

| Armentum, i, n.

A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-
ling, the Young of all
Beasts, is

| Cătulus, i, m.

BEASTS have (Some)

An Hoof

| Ungula, æ, f.

An Horn

| Cornu, n.

A Tail

| Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin

| Pellis, is. f.

An Hide

| Tergus, ōris, n.

Any Skin or Leather is

| Cōrium, ii, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Bristle

| Sēta, æ, f.

A Hair or Shag

| Pīlus, i, m.

A Wool

| Lāna, æ, f.

Fleece of Wool is

| Vellus, ēris, n.

Or, The BULL, Ox, and Cow, are remarkable for the Skin
hanging down beneath the Throat, called

Water The Dewlap

| Pălĕar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

out or Trunk

| Prōboscis, ĭdis, f.

Or, Prēmuscis.

The GOAT is remarkable for his

ard

| Barba, æ, f.

The

The HORSE is remarkable for his

Mane

| Jūba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Sewet or Tallow

| Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP is

A Shepherd

who hath

| Pastor, ōris, m.

A Crook or Staff

| Pēdum, ī, n.

A Scrip or Wallet

| Pēra, æ, f.

An Huntsman

| Vēnātor, oris, m.

hath

An Hunting-staff, or Pole

| Vēnābūlum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

Cave or Den

| Cāverna, æ, f.

into

A Pitfall

| Fōvēa, æ, f.

A Ditch

| Scrobs, is, d.

Or into

A Net

| Cassis, is, m.

Of MAN, respecting his Age, or Kindred.



A MAN by his Age is first

A Babe, Infant, or Child
that cannot yet speak

ben

Boy or Lad 2

Forwards a young Man 3

grown Man 4

Old Man 5

I Nfans, ntis,

Puer, ri, m.

Adolescens, ntis,

Vir, viri, m.

Senex, senis.

Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives,
ought to have been ranked among them; but it is
to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting
them here.

So in the other Sex, there is

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>An Infant or Babe</i> 1 | Infans — |
| <i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i> 6 | Puella, æ, f. |
| <i>A Maid or Virgin</i> 7 | Virgo, ïnis, f. |
| <i>A grown Woman</i> 8 | Mulier, ëris, f. |
| <i>An old Woman</i> | Anus, us, f. |

A Man by his KINDRED is

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| <i>A Father</i> | Pater, ris, m. |
| <i>A Grand Father</i> | Avus, i, m. |
| <i>A Son</i> | Filius, ii, m. |
| <i>A Grand Child</i> | Nepos, otis, m. |
| <i>A Brother</i> | Frater, tris, m. |
| <i>A Father in Law</i> | Söcer, ëri, m. |
| <i>A Son in Law</i> | Gëner, ëri, m. |

The Man, that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>A Step Father</i> | Vitricus, i, m. |
| <i>A Step Son</i> | Privignus, i, m. |
| <i>An Uncle by the Father</i> | Patruus, i, m. |
| <i>An Uncle by the Mother</i> | Avunculus, i, m. |

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| <i>A Nephew</i> | ¹ |
| <i>A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son</i> | ² Patrueelis, is. |

¹ A Nephew is called Filius Frätris, or Filius Söröris.

² It is an Adjective, Fräter being understood.

A WOMAN by her Kindred is

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Mother | Māter, tris, f. |
| Grand Mother | Avia, æ, f. |
| Daughter | Filia, æ, f. |
| Grand Daughter | Nepotis, tis, f. |
| Sister | Sōror, ōris, f. |
| Mother-in-Law | Sōcrus, us, f. |
| Daughter-in-Law | Nūcus, rus, f. |
| Step-Mother | Nōverca, æ, f. |
| Step-Daughter | Privigna, æ, f. |
| Niece | |

A Man too big is

| | | |
|-------|----|------------------|
| Giant | 10 | Gigas, antis, m. |
|-------|----|------------------|

A Man too little is

| | | |
|-------|----|-------------------|
| Dwarf | 11 | Pūmilio, ōnis, m. |
|-------|----|-------------------|

Proper Names.

The Proper Names of Men are

| | |
|----------|-------------------|
| Adam | Adāmus, i, m. |
| Abraham | Abrahāmus, i, m. |
| Anthony | Antonius, ii, m. |
| Benjamin | Benjamānus, i, m. |
| Charles | Cārōlus, i, m. |
| Edward | Edvārdus, i, m. |
| George | Georgius, ii, m. |
| Henry | Henricus, i, m. |
| James | Jacōbus, i, m. |
| John | Joānnes, is, m. |
| Marcus | Marcus, i, m. |
| Paul | Paulus, i, m. |

A Niece is called, Filia Frātris, or Filia Sōrōis.

Peter

Peter
Richard
Robert
William

Petrus, i, m.
Richardus, i, m.
Robertus, i, m.
Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names of Women are

Ann
Catharine
Elizabeth
Eve
Hannah
Jane
Joan
Mary
Sarah
Susan

Anna, æ, f.
Cāthārīna, æ, f.
Elizabētha, æ, f.
Eva, æ, f.
Hanna, æ, f.
Jāna, æ, f.
Joanna, æ, f.
Marīa, æ, f.
Sara, æ, f.
Susanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few proper Names purely
compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether
contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY
See the Preface.

Of the PARTS of Man's Body.



Parts of the BODY are

THE Head 1
The Trunk

C^v Aput, ātis, n.
Truncus, i, m.
Artus, us, m.

On the HEAD are

Hair 2

Crīnis, is, m.
Or, Cāpīllis, i, m.

Crown of the Head 3

Vertēx, icis, m.

Ear 3

Auris, is, f.

Temples of the Head 4

Tempōra, um, pl. n.

Face

Fācies, ei, f.

In the FACE are

| | | |
|------------------------|--|----------------|
| <i>The Forehead</i> 5 | | Frons, tis, f. |
| <i>The Countenance</i> | | Vultus, us, m. |
| <i>The Eye</i> 6 | | Oculus, i, m. |
| <i>The Nose</i> 7 | | Nāsus, i, m. |
| <i>The Mouth</i> 8 | | Os, ōris, n. |
| <i>The Chin</i> 9 | | Mentum, i, n. |

In the EYE are

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| <i>The White of the Eye</i> | | |
| <i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i> | | Pūpilla, æ, f. |

Out of the EYE cometh

| | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------|
| <i>A Tear</i> | | Lāchryma, æ, f. |
|---------------|--|-----------------|

The NOSE bath two

| | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------------|
| <i>Nostrils</i> | | Nāres, ūm, pl. f. |
|-----------------|--|-------------------|

To the MOUTH belong

| | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------|
| <i>The Lip</i> | | Lābīum, ii, n. |
| | | Or, Lābrum, i, n. |
| <i>The Outer-Cheek</i> | | Gēna, æ, f. |

Within the MOUTH are

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|
| <i>The Gum</i> | | Gingiva, æ, f. |
| <i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i> | | Pālātum, i, n. |
| <i>The Inner Cheek</i> [Mouth | | Bacca, æ, f. |
| <i>The Tongue</i> | | Lingua, æ, f. |
| <i>The Chap</i> | | Faux, cis, f. |
| <i>The Throat</i> | | Guttur, ūris, n. |

Called *Album Oculi*.

VOCABULARY. 41

Between the Head and Trunk is

Neck 10 | Collum, i, n.

Parts of the Neck are

fore Part or the Throat | Jūgūlum, i, n.

hinder Part

the Nape or Crag | Cervix, cis, f.

Along the Throat descends

Gullet | Gūla, æ, f.

Part that lies betwixt the bottom of the Neck, and reaches to the Ribs, is called

Chest | Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whose fore Part is

Breast | Pectus, ōris, n.

The hinder Part is

Back | Tergum, i, n.

where are

Shoulder 13 | Hūmērus, i, m.

Mid-Back | Dorsum, i, n.

Side 14 | Lātus, ēris, n.

In the Breast is

Bosom 15 | Sīnus, us, m.

Dug | Mamma, æ, f.

which hath

ipple | Pāpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breast are

Belly | Venter, ris, m.

Navel | Umbilicus, i, m.

Below which are

lower Belly | Abdōmen, īnis, b.

Groin | Inguen, īnis, n.

In

In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are

The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech | Or Pōdex, ĩcie, m.
| Anus, i, m.

Whose two Sides are called

The Buttocks | Nātes, ĩum, pl. f.

Of the Limbs.

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow is called

The Arm 18 | Brāchĭum, ii, n.

The Place where we bend our ARM is called

The Elbow 19 | Cūbĭtus, i, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is called

The Fore-Arm | ²
The Wrist 20 | Lācertus, i, m.

All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the End of the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mānus, us, f.

The HAND being closed is

The Fist 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

The HAND being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, æ, f.

² Called Carpus, i, m.

VOCABULARY. 43

Parts of the HANDS are

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| Thumb 23 | Pollex, ĭcis, m. |
| Finger 24 | Dĭgitus, i, m. |

On the FINGER is

| | |
|---|--|
| ail low Hip, or Haunch | Unguis, is, m. |
| Thigh 25 which reaches to Knee 26 | Coxa, æ, f. Or, Coxendix, ĭcis, f. Fēmūr, oris, n. Gēnu, n. Undeclined. |

The back Part of the KNEE is

| | |
|--------|------------------|
| Ham 27 | Pōples, ĭcis, m. |
|--------|------------------|

The Part from the KNEE to the ANCLE is

| | |
|----|------------------|
| 42 | Crus, crūris, n. |
|----|------------------|

The back Part of the LEG is

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Calf of the Leg 29 | Sūra, æ, f. |
| Foot is 30 | Pes, pēdis, m. |

The upper Part of the FOOT is called

| | |
|----|---|
| 30 | 3 |
|----|---|

The under Part of the FOOT is called

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| of the Foot 32 | Planta, æ, f. |
|----------------|---------------|

The FOOT hath

| | |
|--------------|--|
| at Toe is 31 | 3 Hallax, ūcis, m. Or, Hallus, i, m. |
|--------------|--|

² Called Tarsus, i, m.

³ Called Digitus Pedis.

In which PARTS are

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Skin</i> | Cūtis, is, f. |
| <i>Flesh</i> | Cāro, carnis, f. |
| <i>A Muscle</i> | Muscūlus, i, m. |
| <i>A Vein</i> | Vēna, æ, f. |
| <i>An Artery</i> | Artēria, æ, f. |
| <i>A Humour</i> | Hūmor, ōris, m. |
| <i>A Nerve, or Sinew</i> | Nervus, i, m. |
| <i>Fat or Grease</i> | Adeps, ĩpis, d. |
| <i>A Bone</i> | Os, ossis, n. |
| <i>in which is</i> | |
| <i>Marrow</i> | Mēdulla, æ, f. |
| <i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i> | Membrāna, æ, f. |

Between the BONES is

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| <i>A Gristle</i> | Cartilāgo, ĩnis, f. |
|------------------|---------------------|

The inward Parts of the Body are

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| <i>The Bowels</i> | Viscēra, um, pl. n. |
|-------------------|---------------------|

In the HEAD is

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>The Brain</i> | Cērēbrum, i, n. |
|------------------|-----------------|

In the BREAST are

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>The Heart</i> | Cor, cōrdis, n. |
| <i>The Lungs or Lights</i> | Pulmo, ōnis, n. |

In the BELLY is

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| <i>The Paunch</i> | Alvus, i, f. |
|-------------------|--------------|

In which are

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>The Stomach</i> | Ventricūlus, i, m. |
| <i>With the Mouth of the Sto-</i> | Stōmachus, i, m. |
| <i>The Guts</i> | [mach] Intestīna, ōrum, pl. |

VOCABULARY. 45

The greatest Part of the GUTS is covered with

Cowl

| Omentum, i, n.

On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth

Liver

| Jecur, ōris, n.

| Or, Jecinōris.

As on the Left Side lieth

Spleen, or Milt

| Splen, ēnis, n.

Then there are

Two Reins, or Kidneys

| Ren, rēnis, m.

the Bladder (of Piss)

| Vēsica, æ, f.

The LONDON XII. Of the BONES.



The BONES belonging to a Man are about
divided into the BONES of the Head, of the
and of the Limbs.

The Bones of the Head are

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| T HE Skull 1 | C Rānium, ii, m. |
| The Cheek Bone 2 | Maxilla, æ, f. |
| Or Jaw Bone | Or, Māla, æ, f. |
| With 32 Teeth 3 | Dens, tis, m. |

BONES of the BODY are

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| The Back Bone 4 | 1 |
| which hath 34 | |
| Joints, or turning Bones | Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. |
| 24 Ribs 5 | Costæ, ārum, pl. f. |
| And the 2 shoulder Blades 6 | Scāpūla, æ, f. |
| The Shin-Bone is 7 | Tībīa, æ, f. |

¹ Spina Dorſi.

The Humours of the Body are

Sanguis, īnis, m.

Fel, fellis.

Lac, lactis, n.

Pituita, æ, f.

Bilis, is, f.

Excrementa, orum, pl.

Sudor, ōris, m.

Saliva, æ, f.

Mucus, i, m.

Urina, æ, f.

Stercus, ōris, n.

Cruor, ōris, m.

¹ Bilis Atra.

XIII. Of DISEASES.



The BODY is subject to

A *Wound*
A Sore, or Ulcer
A Disease
Death

V *Ulnus, ĕris, n.*
Ulcus, ĕris, n.
Morbus, i, m.
Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is caused by

A Stroke
A Stripe or Blow
A Wale on the Flesh after
Whipping is

Plāga, æ, f.
Verber, ĕris, n.
Vibex, ĩcis, f.

After a Wound is cured there remains

A Scar

Cicātrix, ĩcis, f.

DISEASES are

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Consumption | Tābes, is, f. |
| Cough | Tuffis, is, f. |
| Hydropsy | Hydrops, ōpis, m. |
| Dropsy | Fēbris, is, f. |
| Fever or Ague | Pōdāgra, æ, f. |
| Gout | Scābies, ei, f. |
| Itch | Insānia, æ, f. |
| Measles | Pestis, is, f. |
| Plague | Calcūlus, i, m. |
| Stone | |
| Physician | Mēdicus, i, m. |

For the curing of DISEASES gives

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| Sick | Mēdicīna, æ, f. |
|------|-----------------|

He doth also sell

| | |
|----------|---------------------|
| Medicine | Mēdicāmen, nis, n. |
| A Remedy | Or Rēmēdium, ii, n. |
| Salve | Vēnēnum, i, n. |
| Ointment | Unguentum, i, n. |

When there is no DISEASE, there is

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Health or Welfare | Sālus, ūtis, f. |
| Strength | Rōbur, ōris, n. |

This Word properly signifies the GOUT of the foot, but is generally taken for the GOUT in any part.

XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

MAN is

A MIND
Reason
WILL

M Ens, tis, f.
Or, Animus, i.
Rätio, ōnis, f.
Völuntas, ātis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND
are

Love
Hatred
Joy
Pleasure
Hope
Desire
Fear
Dread
Shame
Anger
Or R
Envy

Amor, ōris, m.
Odium, ii, n.
Gaudium, ii, n.
Völuptas, ātis, f.
Spes, ei, f.
Dēfidērĭum, ii, n.
Tĭmor, ōris, m.
Mētus, us, m.
Pūdor, ōris, m.
Ira, æ, f.
Fūrōr, ōris, m.
Invidĭa, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or

Hunger

| Fāmes, is, f.

With Want of Drink, or

Thirst

| Sĭtis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth

Leanness

| Mācies, ei, f.

Men have

Power, or Force

Help, or Means

And

Custom, or Manner to

do

Work

Charge

Business

Duty, or Office

Vis, is, f.

Ops, ōpis, f.

Auxilium, ii, n.

Mos, ōris, m.

Opus, ōris, n.

Munus, ōris, n.

Negotium, ii, n.

Officium, ii, n.

Which should be done with

Counsel

Art, or Skill

Care

Study

Labour

Faithfulness

Delay

To do these Things cometh

Loss or Damage

Consilium, ii, n.

Ars, tis, f.

Cura, æ, f.

Studium, ii, n.

Labor, ōris, m.

Fides, ei, f.

Mora, æ, f.

Damnum, i, n.

XV. Of MEATS *and* DRINK

For the Maintenance of the Body there is

Provision or Plenty
Food or MEAT

DRINK

*All Manner of Provisions
of MEAT and DRINK
for Men, is called
Food, or any Thing that
is eaten with Bread
(especially Fish) is*

Copĩa, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Pōtus, us, m.

Pēnus, i, or us, m.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, ii, n.

Bee
Oxe
Lamb
Lam
Mutton
Sheep
Pork
Hog's
Veal
Calf
Pig

For EATING there is

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| read | Pānis, is, m. |
| butter | Butyrum, i, n. |
| cheese | Cāseus, i, m. |
| Besides what | |
| the Butcher | Lānūs, ii, m. |
| Sells in | |
| the Shambles | Mācellum, i, n. |
| of | ² |

Of a Hog they make

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| on | Lardum, i, n. |
| Hammon of Bacon with | |
| the Leg on, is | Perna, æ, f. |

There are also for Eating

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Pudding | Fartum, i, n. |
| Cake | Plācenta, æ, f. |
| Stewage or Broth | Jus, jūris, n. |
| or Water-gruel | Puls, pultis, f. |

The Romans expressed the Names of Butcher's Meat by two Words, as

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Beef | Cāro Būbūla |
| Oxe's Flesh | |
| Lamb | Cāro Agnīna |
| Lamb's Flesh | |
| Mutton | Cāro Ovina |
| Sheep's Flesh | |
| Pork | Cāro Sūilla |
| Hog's Flesh | |
| Veal | Cāro Vītūlina |
| Calf's Flesh | |
| Veal | Cāro Fērīna |

² Flesh taken by Hunting.

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce**Men use**Oil**Vinegar**A Breakfast**A Dinner 1**A common Supper**A Bever, or, Afternoon's**Lunchion**Ale, or Beer 2**Wine 3**which hath**Dregs, or Lees**At a Feast 4**Or a Banquet**A Guest 5**eateth of**Dainties, or good Cheer**A Mefs or Dish of Meat**born to the Table**A Morfel or Mouthful, is**A Baker**A Cook**in**A Cook's Shop**Pulmentum, i, n.**Or, Pulmentarium, ii, n.**Condimentum, i, n.**Olëum, i, n.**Acëtum, i, n.**Eating a Meal is**Jentaculum, i, n.**Prandium, ii, n.**Cæna, æ, f.**Mërenda, æ, f.**For DRINKING there is**Cervicia, æ, f.**Vinum, i, n.**Fæx, fæcis, f.**Convivium, ii, n.**Epulum, i, n.**Hospe, itis, m. & f.**Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.**Daps, dāpis, f.**Ferculum, i, n.**Buccëa, æ, f.**Bread is made by**Pistor, ōris, m.**Meat is dressed by**Cōquus, i, m.**Pōpīna, æ, f.*

* These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterward
 - used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or
 Ragouts.

*Vintner o**Elleth W**n**Tavern o*

XVI.

12

TO



THE

*mak**read**a Need*

th 2

Garmen

Wintner or Alehouse Man
Selleth Wine, or Ale

Caupo, ōnis, m.

Tavern or Alehouse

Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI. OF APPAREL.



For CLOATHING of the Body.

THE Taylor 1
maketh with -

read
a Needle

of
2
Garment

S Artor, ōris, m.

Filum, i, n.

Acus, us, f.

Pannus, i, m.

Vestis, is, f.

On the HEAD is worn

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| <i>An Hat or Cap</i> | 3 | | ¹ Pīlēum, i, n̄. Or, Pīlēus, i, m. |
| <i>A Peruke or Perriwig</i> | 4 | | Or, Gālērus, i, m. Cālēndrum, i, m. |

About the BODY is worn

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| <i>A Close Coat</i> | | | Tūnica, æ, f. |
| <i>A Great Coat</i> | | | Lācērna, æ, f. |
| <i>A Riding Coat</i> | 5 | | Pēnūla, æ, f. |
| <i>A Cloak</i> | 6 | | Pallium, ii, n. |
| <i>A Gown</i> | 7 | | Tōga, æ, f. |

You may call in Latin

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| <i>Breeches</i> | 8 | | ² Fēmōrālia, um, pl. n. |
| <i>Stockings</i> | 9 | | Tībīālia, um, pl. n. |
| <i>are tied with</i> | | | |
| <i>A Garter</i> | | | Periscēlis, idis, f. |

¹ The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Public Games upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlēum, Gālērus, &c.

² The Romans in no respect differed more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with silken Scarfs, *Fascie*, which from the Parts to which they are applied they called Fēmōrālia, Tībīālia.

A Shoemaker
maketh

A Shoe 11

A Buskin, or High Shoe

A Sock

A Slipper

A Boot, or Greave 12

A Spur is 13

A Button or Buckle

Shoe String or Shoe

Latchet

String or Point

Girale

Fillet

Thin Saff

Or, Swadling Band

Sūtor, ōris, m.

Calceus, i, m.

Cōthurnus, i, m.

Soccus, i, m.

Crēpida, æ, f.

Ocrea, æ, f.

Calcar, āris, n.

Fībūla, æ, f.

Corrīgia, æ, f.

Līgūla, æ, f.

Cingūlum, i, n.

Vitta, æ, f.

Fascia, æ, f.

On the FINGER is put

Ring

| Annūlus, i, m.

This is supposed to be the same with the Sōlēa, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

The LONDON

XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



A *Building*

Æ *Des, is, f.*

Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as

An House

A Cate, or Cottage 1

Dōmus, us, & i, f.

Cāsa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace 2

A Fort, or Castle 3

A Tower 4

Pāātium, ii, n.

Arx, cis, f.

Turris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship.

A Temple 5

An Altar 6

Templum, i, n.

Ara, æ, f.

Cr, Altäre, is, n.

VOCABULARY. 59

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health.

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Stove | Hypocaustum, i, n. |
| Bath or Bagnio | Balneum, i, n. |

For selling of Goods in there is

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| Shop | Officina, æ, f. |
|------|-----------------|

For Passage they make

| | |
|------|----------------|
| Way | Via, æ, f. |
| Path | Callis, is, m. |

For Walking in there is

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Portico, or Piazza | Porticus, us, m. |
| Court or Yard | Atrium, ii, n. |

For Passage over the Water there is

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| Bridge 7 | Pons, tis, m. |
|----------|---------------|

For Passage for foul Water there is

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Common Shote | Clōaca, æ, f. |
|--------------|---------------|

In a Building there is

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Wall 8 | Pāries, ētis, m. |
| Column or Pillar | Cōlumna, æ, f. |
| Chimney, or Cranny | Rīma, æ, f. |
| Corner | Angulus, i, m. |

Parts of the House are

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Gate | Jānuā, æ, f. |
| The Outer Door 10 | Fōres, ūm, f. |
| Door | Ostium, ii, n. |
| Sliding Doors | Valvæ, ārum, f. |

You go over

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Threshold of the Door | Līmen, īnis. |
|-----------------------|--------------|

| | |
|------|-------------|
| Hall | Aula, æ, f. |
|------|-------------|

D. 6.

The

*The Dining Room**The Inner Room**The Kitchen**Near which is**The Buttery, or Store-house**A Closet, or Place for the
keeping of any Thing in.**By a Step or Stair**you go into**The Bed Chamber**in which is**A Study**The Upper Room 12*

Triclīnium, ii, n.

Conclāve, is, n.

Cūlīna, æ, f.

Promtūarium, ii, n.

Armārium, ii, n.

Grādus, us, m.

Cūbiculum, i, n.

Mūsēum, i, n.

Cœnācūium, i, n.

*A Room bath**A Roof or Arch**An Hearth, or Fire place*¹ Căměra, æ, f.

Or, Fornix, icis, f.

² Cānīmus, i, m.

Or, Fōcus, i, m.

*On the Outside of the House appears**A Balcony or Gallery**The Window 13**The Roof of the House 14**The Ridge or Top*³ Pergūla, æ, f.

Fēnestra, æ, f.

Tectum, i, n.

Culmen, inis, n.

Or, Fastīgium, ii, n.

¹ Quid? Cum Picens excerpens Semina pom
Gaudes, si Cameram percussisti forte. Horace.

² See (if you please) Martinus's Lexicon Etym
logicum, under the Word Caminus.

³ Pergūla is a Place joined to a House, open
the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the
Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with
or without a Covering.

VOCABULARY. 62

An House is supported by

Beam of the House

| Trabs, is, f.

Rafter

| Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

Post

| Postis, is, m.

Hinge

| Cardo, inis, d.

Chain

| Cătēna, æ, f.

Bar, or Bolt

| Obex, icis, d.

| Or, Pefsălus, i.

Lock

| Sĕra, æ, f.

Which is opened by

Key

| Clăvis, is, f.

Under the House is

Cellar

| Cella, æ, f.

Out-Houses are

Stall or Stable

| Stăbŭlum, i, n.

in which is

Crib or Manger

| Præsĕpe, is, n.

Mill 15

| Mōla, æ, f.

Privy, or House of Of-

| Flōrică, æ, f.

Well

[fice

| Pŭteus, i, m.

A Company of Houses are

Street or Row

| Vĭcus, i, m.

Town

| Oppĭdum, i, n.

City

| Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

Gate

| Porta, æ, f.

Wall

| Mŭrus, i, m.

Walls

| Mcenia, um. pl. n.

*A Market, or Place where
Courts are kept* | *Fōrum, i, n.*

A Building is made by

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| <i>A Workman</i> 16 <i>who cutteth</i> | <i>Fāber, ri, f.</i> |
| <i>A Plank</i> | <i>Planca, æ, f.</i> |
| <i>A Board</i> <i>with an</i> | <i>Tābula, æ, f.</i> |
| <i>Ax, or Hatchet</i> 17 <i>He useth also</i> | <i>Sēcūris, is, f.</i> |
| <i>An Hammer, or Mallet</i> 18 | <i>Mallēus, i, m.</i> |
| <i>A Saw</i> 19 | <i>Serra, æ, f.</i> |
| <i>A File</i> | <i>Līma, æ, f.</i> |
| <i>A Wedge</i> 20 | <i>Cuneus, i, m.</i> |
| <i>A Square</i> | <i>Norma, æ, f.</i> |
| <i>A Crow, or Bar</i> | <i>Veētis, is, m.</i> |
| <i>Glue</i> | <i>Glūten, īnis, n.</i> |
| <i>A Nail, or Pin</i> | <i>Clāvus, i, m.</i> |
| <i>A Brick is</i> | <i>Lāter, ēris, m.</i> |

A Smith worketh Iron upon

An Anvil | *Incus, ūdis, f.*

¹ This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Material; but for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Fāber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

VIII. OF HOUSHOLD STUFF.



These Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called

URNITURE, or
HOUSHOLD STUFF
A Set of any Things
whereby one is furnish-
ed, is

Supellex, ōilis, f.

* Instrūmentum, i, n.

Boves, Jumenta & Instrūmentum, Rusticum,
Vul, L. 4. v. 24.

Far

For dressing of Viſuals there are

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| A Pot | 1 | Olla, æ, f. |
| A Caldron, or Kettle | 2 | Lēbes, ētis, m. |
| which bath | | |
| A Cover or Lid | 3 | Opercūlum, i, n. |
| A Frying Pan | 4 | Sartāgo, īnis, f. |

For blowing of the Fire there is

| | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------|
| A Pair of Bellows | 5 | Folſis, is, m. |
|-------------------|---|----------------|

For taking up of Coals

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| A Pair of Tongs | 6 | Forceps, īpis, d. |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|

For giving of Light there are

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|---------------------|
| A Lamp or Light | 7 | Lūcerna, æ, f. |
| | | Or Lampas, ādis, f. |
| A Flamboy or Torch | | Fax, fācis, f. |
| A Candle | 8 | Candēla, æ, f. |
| Which is put into | | |
| A Candleſtick | 9 | Candēlābrum, i, n. |
| Or Lanthorn, or Lantern | 10 | Lāterna, æ, f. |

For ſitting upon there is

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|------------------|
| A Seat | | Sēdes, is, f. |
| A Stool | | Sella, æ, f. |
| A Foot-ſtool, or low Seat | | Scābellum, i, n. |
| A Bench or Form | | Scāmnūm, i, n. |

For ſitting and leaning on there are

| | | |
|-----------|----|-----------------|
| A Chair | 11 | Cāthēdra, æ, f. |
| A Cuſhion | | Pulvīnus, i, m. |

For lying and ſleeping on there are

| | | |
|----------|----|--------------------|
| A Cradle | 12 | Cūnæ, arum, pl. f. |
| A Bed | | Lectus, i, m. |

Table
on wh
Table-
Napkin
Carpet

Knife
Then

Veſſel
Sheath o
Sack or
Purſe
Scabbard
Veſſels

Box 17
Coffer or
Deſk
Baſket 1

ſels that
Earth, an
Liquid Th
Jar 19
great Wine
other ſomet
than the C

Some co
Kilderkin
This ſom
our Firkin,
arts.

VOCABULARY. 65.

For putting Things upon there are

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Table 14 | Mensa, æ, f. |
| on which are put | |
| Table-cloth 15 | Mantile, is, n. |
| Napkin, or Towel | Mappa, æ, f. |
| Carpet | Tāpes, ētis, m. |

For cutting of Things there is

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| Knife 16 | Culter, tri, m. |
|----------|-----------------|

There are for keeping and carriage of Things

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Vessel | Vas, vasis, n. |
| Sheath or Case | Thēca, æ, f. |
| Sack or Bag | Saccus, i, m. |
| Purse | Crūmēna, æ, f. |
| Scabbard for a Sword | Vagina, æ, f. |

Wh Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood are

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Box 17 | Pyxis, idis, f. |
| Coffer or Chest | Arca, æ, f. |
| Desk | Scriniūm, ii, n. |
| Basket 18 | Corbis, is, d. |

Wells that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Jar 19 | Deliūm, ii, n. |
| great Wine Vessel | ¹ Cadus, i, m. |
| rather something less | ² Amphōra, æ, f. |
| than the Cadus | |

Some count this to have held about as much as Kilderkin; (that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts)

This some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small

Small Vessels for holding of Water, are

| | | |
|---------------------------|----|---------------|
| <i>A Pitcher</i> | | Urcēus, i, m. |
| <i>A Butcher, or Pail</i> | 20 | Sitūla, æ, f. |

Vessels that are for the holding Meats and Broths are

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----|---------------|
| <i>A Dish</i> | 21 | Discus, i, m. |
| <i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i> | | Pātēna, æ, f. |
| <i>A Trencher</i> | | i |

Drinking Vessels are

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----------------|
| <i>Any kind of Cup</i> | 22 | Pōcūlum, i, n. |
| <i>Bowl or Goblet</i> | | Pātēra, æ, f. |
| <i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i> | | Ampulla, æ, f. |
| <i>Or a Bottle</i> | 23 | |
| <i>A drinking Glass</i> | * | |
| <i>Any Thing to hold by, the</i> | | |
| <i>Ear or Handle of a Cup,</i> | | Ansa, æ, f. |
| <i>Pot, or Jug</i> | | |

Salt is put into

| | | |
|----------------------|----|----------------|
| <i>A Salt-seller</i> | 24 | Sālīnum, i, n. |
|----------------------|----|----------------|

For the Adornment of a Room there are

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------|
| <i>Tapestry Hangings</i> | | Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n. |
| <i>A Picture</i> | | Pictura, æ, f. |
| <i>An Image</i> | | Imāgo, īnis, f. |
| | | Or Simulācrum, i, n. |
| <i>A Looking-glass</i> | | Spēcūlum, i, n. |

i You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

• Cālix Vitreus.

VOCABULARY. 67

For cleaning of a Room they use

Broom, or Beesom | Scöpa, æ, f.

And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

scudst | Scobs, öbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

Urinal, or Chamber Pot | Mätüla, æ, f.

IX. OF the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY AFFAIRS.



HOUSE and LAND out of Town is

THE Country

Country Farm 1

Part, or Plat

field 2

RUS, rūris, n.

Villa, æ, f.

Or, Prædium, ii, n.

LAND is

Arēa, æ, f.

Ager, gri, m.

Land

Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is

A Garden | Hortus, i, m.

Land for FRUIT TREES is

An Orchard | Pōmārium, ii, n.

Land for CORN is

Arable Land | 1 Arvum, i, n.
Or Land fit for Plowing

Land for HAY is

A Meadow | Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS is

Pasture-Ground | 2 Pascua, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

An HUSBANDMAN | Agrīcōla, æ, f.
The Plowman 3 | Arātor, ōris, m.
breaks up the Earth with
A Plow 4 | Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plow are

The Plow Tail or Handle 5 | Stīva, æ, f.
The Plow-Share 6 | Vōmis.
 & Vōmer, ōris, m.

1 Rus is understood.

2 Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pingui
 pascua reddere rura. Lucretius, l. 5. v. 1247.

VOCABULARY. 69

By the Plow is made

furrow | Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

| Sēmen, ĩnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

Harrow, or Rake 7 | Rastrum, i, n.
Pl. Rastri, ōrum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

Harvest | Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dryed by the Sun, is called

| Fœnum, i, n.

which is put into

Barn 8 | Horreum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

GARDENER | 2.

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

Hedge | Sēpes, is, f.

with a
amble or Bryar | Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

Sieve 9 | Crībrum, i, n.

Fickle or Scythe 10 | Falx, cis, f.

Spade 11 | Līgo, ōnis, m.

Fork 12 | Furca, æ, f.

Also a Wine-Cellar.

Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a
Word, is evident from the best Writers of Hus-
dry, who tho' very often treating of the Thing,
gardening;) never so much as once use the Name
gardener.)

For

For CARRYING of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart or Waggon 13 | *Plaustrum*, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen
A Weight

| *Onus*, ĕris, n.
| *Pondus*, ĕris, n.

For TRAVELLING or Going

A Journey
there is

A Coach or Chariot 14

| *Iter*, itinĕris, n.
| *Carrus*, us, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart is called

A Coachman or Carter
who useth
A Whip, or Goad

| *Auriga*, æ, m. & f.
| *Stimulus*, i, m.

To a COACH or WAGGON belong

A Pole
An Axel-tree 16
A Wheel 17
A Spoke

| *Tĕmo*, ōnis, m.
| *Axis*, is, m.
| *Rōta*, æ, f.
| *Rādus*, ii, m.

For the BEASTS are

A Yoke
The Reins

A Pack or Fardel
is carried in

Dorsers or Pack Saddles

| *Jūgum*, i, n.
| *Hābēna*, æ, f.
| Or *Lōrum*, i, n.
| *Sarcina*, æ, f.

| *Clitellæ*, ārum, pl.



Men join together into

Family

A CORPORATION

Kingdom

School

Church

Familia, æ, f.
Civitas, tis, f.
Regnum, i, n.
Schola, æ, f.
Ecclesia, æ, f.

In a FAMILY are

Husband 1

Wife 2

Lord, or Master

Lady, or Dame

Master

Mistress

Vir, ri, m.
Uxor, ōris, f.
Dōminus, i, m.
Dōmīna, æ, f.
Hērūs, i, m.
Hēra, æ, f.

It is an Ecclesiastical Word,

A Man Servant 3*An Handmaid, or Maid-**servant* 4*In**Marriage**Fāmulus, i, m.**Ancilla, æ, f.**Nuptiæ, ærum, pl. f.**A Wife bringeth**A Dowry or Portion**Dos, dōtis, f.**In a CORPORATION are**A Citizen**A Magistrate* 5*Civis, is, m. & f.**Māgistrātus, us, m.**In a KINGDOM are**A KING* 6*A QUEEN* 7*The PEOPLE**Rex, rēgis, m.**Rēgina, æ, f.**Popūlus, i, m.**The KING hath**A Crown* 8*A Sceptre* 9*A Throne* 10*Cōrōna, æ, f.**Sceptrum, i, n.**Thrōnus, i, m.**Or, Sōlium, ii, n.**The PEOPLE are**The Nobles**The Commonalty* 11*The Rabble**Prōcēres, um, pl. n.**Plebs, plēbis, f.**Vūlgus, i, m. & n.**A Company of People is**A Tribe**A Rout**A Nation**Tribus, us, f.**Turba, æ, f.**Gens, tis, f.**Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.*Scho
areMaster
SCHOLAR

reb, or Di

letter
Syllable
Word

XXI. The SCHOOL.



In

A School 1
are
Maſter 2
SCHOLAR 3

SChōla, æ, f.
Māgiſter, tri, m.
Discipulus, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by

Speech, or Discourse

| Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

Letter
Syllable
Word

| Lītēra, æ, f.
Syllāba, æ, f.
Verbūm, i, n.

E

Speech

S P E E C H is

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A Fable or Tale | Fābūla, æ, f. |
| An History | Histōria, æ, f. |
| A Joke or Jest | Jōcus, i, m. |
| Fame or Talk | Fāma, æ, f. |

Speech written down is

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| A Letter or Epistle | Epistōla, æ, f. |
| A Book 4 * | Liber, ri, m. |

A Book hath

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A Writer, or Author | Auctor, ōris, m. |
| A Title 5 | Tītulus, i, m. |
| A Side, or Page 6 | Pāgina, æ, f. |

A Writer is

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| A Poet who writeth | Pōeta, æ, f. |
| One single Verse | Versus, us, m. |
| A Poem, or Copy of Verses | Carmen, inis, n. |

For Writing they use

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| A Pen 7 | Penna, æ, f. |
| INK 8 | Sēpia, æ, f. |
| Paper 9 | Pāpyrus, i, f. Or, Charta, æ, f. |

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or
of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, the
now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

† It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy
growing in the Marshes and moist Places near
River Nile in Egypt, of which Paper was formerly
made.

A Pēn bath

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <i>A Slit</i> | Crēna, æ, f. |
| <i>and is made by</i> | |
| <i>A Pen-knife</i> 10 | Scalpellum, i, n. |
| <i>They make</i> | |
| <i>A Line</i> | Līnēa, æ, f. |
| <i>By a Rule</i> | Rēgūla, æ, f. |

If Care is not taken, they make

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| <i>A Fault in Writing</i> | Mendum, i, n. |
| | Or, Menda, æ, f. |
| <i>A Blot</i> | Lītūra, æ, f. |

For Correction the Master bath

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| <i>A Rod</i> | Virga, æ, f. |
| <i>Or, a Ferula</i> | Fērūla, æ, f. |

This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls Penknife *Scalprum Librarium*.

Just Published,

GRÆCÆ SENTENTIÆ e variis Græcorum Libris
 hic inde excerptæ, quibus insuper adduntur Aurea
 carmina PYTHAGORÆ, cum *Epitaphio* ADONIDIS,
 ea cum Latina Versione de Verbo fere reddita;
 quam sequuntur TRES INDICES, in quibus ad quam
 rationis partem singula pertinent Vocabula *Indicatur*;
 ad quod in Grammaticâ Græcâ Exemplum, seu
 nomen, seu Verbum, seu Participium sit, forman-
 tum est, *Indigitatur*. Editio Quinta, emendatio, &
 multo accommodatio ad usum eorum qui imprimis
 Græcarum Literarum rudes. Printed for
 HAWES, and Co. in *Pater-Noster Row*.

XXII. Of the CHURCH, of Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS in the CHURCH are

Jesus
Christ
An Apostle
A Bishop 1
A Priest
An Elder
A Deacon

Jesus
Christus
Apostolus, i, m.
Episcopus, i, m.
* Sacerdos, ois, m.
Presbyter, i, m.
Diaconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP of GOD is

Religion

| * Rēligio, ois, f.

In the Church there is

| | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Pulpit 3 | | * Suggestum |
| Out of which | | |
| The Preacher 1 | | * Conciōnātor, ōris, m. |
| preacheth | | |
| Sermon | | * Concio, ōnis, f. |
| Or, readeth | | |
| The Bible | | Biblīa, ōrum, pl. n. |
| The Testament | | Testāmentum, i, n. |
| The Gospel | | Evangelium, ii, n. |
| the Church-Yard 4 | | * Sēpulcrētum, i, n. |
| there is | | |
| Grave 5 | | * Sēpulcrum, i, n. |
| Monument 6 | | * Mōnimentum, i, n. |
| Funeral is 7 | | * Fūnus, ěris, n. |

* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers, but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguish the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterisk (*) before them.

XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In GOVERNMENT there are

A LAW 1
An Example

L Ex, ĕgis, m.
Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2
A Counsellor 3
A Witness 4

Jūdex, ĩcis, m. & f.
Consultor, ōris, m.
Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe | Scrĭba, æ, f.

For speaking publicly

A Cryer

Præco, ōnis, m.

For executing the Sentence

| | | |
|------------------|--|--------------------|
| Hangman | | Carnifex, icis, m. |
| Or, Jack Ketch 5 | | |

The Law commands to give every Thing

| | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Right, or Due | | Jus, jūris, n. |
| Worth, or Price | | |
| | | Pretium, ii, n. |

The Law also giveth

| | | |
|------------|--|-------------|
| Punishment | | Pœna, æ, f. |
|------------|--|-------------|

To those who are guilty of

| | | |
|------|--|----------------|
| Vice | | Vitium, ii, n. |
|------|--|----------------|

A Vicious Deed is

| | | |
|----------|--|------------------|
| Fault | | Culpa, æ, f. |
| Crime | | |
| Villainy | | |
| | | Crīmen, īnis, n. |
| | | Scēlus, ēris, n. |

A Crime is

| | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------------|
| Deceit, or a Cheat | | Dōlus, i, m. |
| Lie | | |
| Grand | | Mendācium, ii, n. |
| Induefs | | Fraus, dis, f. |
| Best | | Luxus, us, m. |
| | | Furtum, i, n. |

Persons guilty of Crimes are

| | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Adulterer | | Adulter, ěri, m. |
| Robber or Cut-throat 6 | | |
| Thief 6 | | |
| Whore | | |
| | | Latro, ōnis, m. |
| | | Fur, fūris, m. |
| | | Mēretrix, cis, f. |

Punishments are

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Banishment, or Exile</i> | Exilium, ii, n. |
| <i>Death</i> | Nex, necis, f. |
| <i>Disgrace, or Degrading</i> | Ignominia, æ, f. |
| <i>A Fine, or Mulct</i> | Mulcta, æ, f. |
| <i>A Prison</i> | Carcer, eris, m. |
| <i>A Stripe</i> | Verber, eris, n. |

Sometimes the Judge giveth

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| <i>Pardon</i> | Vēnia, æ, f. |
|---------------|--------------|

They who practise

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Virtue</i> | Virtus, ūtis, f. |
| <i>will have</i> | |
| <i>A Reward</i> | Præmium, i, n. |
| <i>is</i> | |
| <i>Gain</i> | Lucrum, i, n. |
| <i>A Gift, or Present</i> | Dōnum, i, n. |
| <i>Glory</i> | Glōria, æ, f. |
| <i>Hire, or Pay</i> | Stips, stīpis, f. |
| <i>Honour</i> | Hōnor, ōris, m. |
| <i>Credit, or Grace</i> | Dēcus, oris, m. |
| <i>Praise</i> | Laus, dis, f. |
| <i>Wages</i> | Mercēs, edis, f. |
| <i>Money</i> | Pēcūnia, æ, f. |
| | Or, Nummus, i, m. |

XXII

MI



The joini

W A

peace

agreement
League.
quiet
insure
lay

XXI

XXIV. OF WARFARE, or
MILITARY-AFFAIRS.



The joining of the Force and Arms of many against
others, is called

WAR. | BELLUM, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition.

Peace. | PAX, PACIS, f.

In Peace, there is

Agreement. | Concordia, æ, f.
League. | Fœdus, ãris, n.
Quiet. | Quies, tis, f.
Laziness. | Otium, ii, n.
Play. | Lūdus, i, m.

E 5.

But

But in War there is

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Disagreement</i> | Discordiā, æ, f. |
| <i>Danger</i> | Pēricūlum, i, n. |
| <i>Strife</i> | Lis, lītis, f. |
| <i>Quarrels</i> | Jurgiūm, ii, n. |
| <i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i> | Tūmultus, i, m. |
| <i>An Enemy</i> | Hostis, is, m. & f. |
| <i>A Fight</i> | Pugna, æ, f. |
| <i>Or, Battle</i> | Proelium, ii, n. |
| <i>Stratagems</i> | Insidiā, ārum, pl. f. |
| <i>Slaughter</i> | Cædes, is, f. |
| <i>Ruin</i> | Rūīoa, æ, f. |
| <i>Destruction</i> | Pernīcies, ei, f. |
| <i>Want of Provisions</i> | Or, Exitium, ii, n. |
| <i>Or Penury</i> | Pēnūria, æ, f. |
| <i>The Conqueror</i> | Victor, ōris, m. |
| <i>after the Fight hath</i> | |
| <i>A Victory</i> | Victōria, æ, f. |
| <i>A Triumph</i> | Triumphus, i, m. |

As on the other Side there is

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| <i>Flight</i> | Fūga, æ, f. |
| <i>Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are</i> | |
| <i>A Leader or Captain 1</i> | Dux, dūcis, m. & f. |
| <i>A Trumpeter 2</i> | Tūbīcen, īnis, m. |
| <i>An Ensign</i> | |
| <i>Or Standard Bearer 3</i> | Vexillārius, ii, m. |
| <i>who beareth</i> | |
| <i>An Ensign or Standard 3</i> | Vexillum, i, n. |
| <i>A Soldier</i> | Mīles, ītis, m. & f. |
| <i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a</i> | |
| <i>Beginner at any Business</i> | Tīro, ōnis, m. |

A Horse

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| A Horseman 3 | Eques, itis, m. |
| A Footman 4 | Pēdes, itis, m. |
| who hath | |
| A Companion | Cōmes, itis, m. & f. |
| A Guardian | Custos, odis, m. & f. |

The whole Body of Forces is called

| | |
|---------|-------------------|
| An Army | Exercitus, us, m. |
|---------|-------------------|

A Soldier hath for Offence, or for Defence

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Arms, or Weapons | Arma, ōrum, pl. n. |
|------------------|--------------------|

Offensive Arms are

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A Club | Fustis, is, m. |
| A Staff or Stick | Bācūlus, i, m. |
| | Or, Bācūlum, i, n. |
| A Sword 6 | Ensis, is, m. |
| | Or, Glādius, ii, m. |
| A Spear or Launce 7 | Hasta, æ, f. |
| A Dart or Javelin | Jācūlum, i, n. |
| A Sling | Funda, æ, f. |
| An Arrow | Sāgitta, æ, f. |
| which is shot out of | |
| A Bow 8 | Arcus, us, m. |
| A Quiver of Arrows s | Phārētra, æ, f. |

*any Weapon that may be
thrown with the Hand
as a Dart, &c. is called*

*A Point of a Sword, or
other Weapon*

| Tēlum, i, n.

| Mūcro, ōnis, m.

| Or, Cuspis, ūdis, f.

Defensive Arms are

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| <i>An Helmet</i> | | Gălăa, æ, f. |
| <i>Or, Head-piece</i> | 9 | <i>Or, Cassis, idis, f.</i> |
| <i>which hath</i> | | |
| <i>A Crest</i> | 10 | Crista, æ, f. |
| <i>A Brigandine, or Coat of</i> | | Lōrīca, æ, f. |
| <i>Mail</i> | | Clypēus, i, m. |
| <i>A Buckler or Shield</i> | 11 | <i>Or, Scūtum, i, n.</i> |

Instruments of Musick used in War, are

| | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| <i>A Trumpet</i> | 2 | Tūba, æ, f. |
| <i>A Drum</i> | | Tympānum, i, n. |

XXV.

VESSEL,

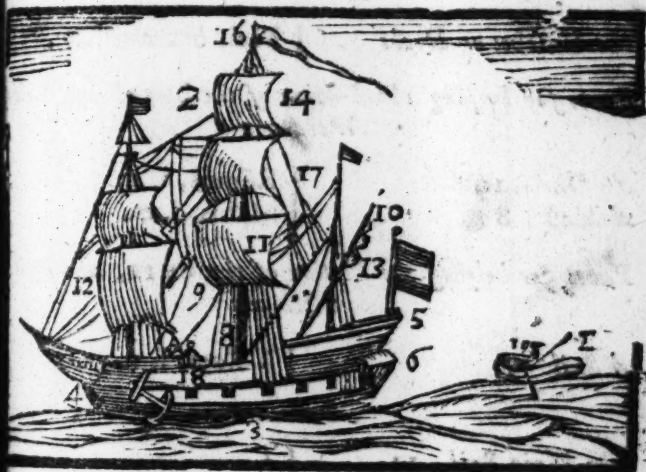
Boat
Of the
Ship 2

XXV

At the Boat
Keel 3
At the Fore
Stem, or

'6

XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind is

Boat 1

Of the greater kind is

Ship 2

CYmba, æ, f.

Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom

Keel 3

At the Fore end

Stem, or Prow 4

Căriņa, æ, f.

Prōra, æ, f.

*At the Hind End**The Stern or Posp* 5*For steering it**The Helm or Rudder* 6

Puppis, is, f.

Clāvus, i, m.

*Rooms are**The Hatches or Decks*

| Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.

*Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Wood are**An Oar* 19*A Mast* 8

| Rēmus, i, m.

| Mālus, i, m.

*Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Cloth are**A Sail* 9

| Vēlum, i, n.

*Sails are**The Main Sail* 11*The Fore Sail* 12*The Mixen Sail* 13*The Top Sail* 14

1

2

3

4

*The Cross-piece to which the Sails are fastened, is called**The Sail Yard* 10

| Antennā, æ, f.

*For staying of the Ship there is**An Anchor* 15

| Anchōra, æ, f.

¹ Called² Called³ Called⁴ Called

| Acatium, ii, n.

| Dolon, ōnis, m.

| Epīdrōmus, i, m.

| Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.

VOCABULARY. 87.

For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS,
or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY there are

The Pendants, or Stream-
ers of a Ship 16
The Flag 5

Aplustria, um, pl. n.

There belongs also to a Ship

Rope 17
Cable or great Rope
Pilot or Steersman
of a Ship
Seaman or Mariner 18
Rower 19

Fūnis, is, m.
² Rūdēns, tīs, m. & f.
Gūbernator, ōris, m.
Nauta, æ, f.
Rēmex, ĭgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

Galley
The Seats where the Row-
ers sit
Float of Timber is

Rēmīgium, ii, n.
Trans̄tra, ōrum, pl. n.
Rātis, is, f.

Called

| Vexillum, Navāle.

Funis is understood, which was also anciently used
in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. OF TIME.

TIME is

An Hour
A Day
Week
Month
Year
Age

H Ora, æ, f.
Dies, ei, m. & f.
Hebdōmas, adis, f.
Mensis, is, m.
Annus, i, m.
Sēculum, i, n.

In a DAY there is

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| <i>The Dawning of the Day or Day break</i> | Diluculum, i, n. |
| <i>The Morning</i> | Māne, n. Undeclined. |
| <i>Noon Tide or Mid Day</i> | Mēridies, ei, m. |
| <i>The Dusk of the Evening or Twilight</i> | Crepusculum, i, n. |
| <i>The Evening.</i> | Vesper, ris, m. |
| <i>The Night</i> | Nox, noctis, f. |

The DAY after the present Day is

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| <i>To-Morrow</i> | Cras, n. Undeclined. |
|------------------|----------------------|

In a WEEK there are seven DAYS called

| | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| * Sunday | † 3. |
| Or, <i>The Day of the Sun</i> | |
| Monday | 4. |
| Or, <i>The Day of the Moon</i> | |
| Tuesday | 5. |
| Or, <i>Tuisco's Day.</i> | |
| Wednesday | 6. |
| Or, <i>Woden's Day</i> | |

* The English Names of the Days of the Week borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*.

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 3 Dies Dominicus | 5 Dies Jovis |
| Or Dies Solis | 6 Dies Veneris |
| 4 Dies Lunæ | 7 Dies Sabbati |
| 5 Dies Martis | Or Dies Saturni |
| 6 Dies Mercurii | |

Thur

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Thursday | 5 |
| Or Thor's Day | |
| Friday | 6 |
| Or Friga's Day | |
| Saturday | 7 |
| Or Seater's Day | |

The Year is divided into four Parts called

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| the Spring | Ver, vēris, n. |
| the Summer | Æstas, tis, f. |
| Autumn, or the fall of | |
| the Leaf | Autumnus, i, m. |
| the Winter | Hyems, ĕmis, f. |

XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

A THING is

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Comely, or Handsome | Pulcher, ra, rum. |
| Acceptable | Grātus, a, um. |
| Tenderful | Mirus, a, um. |
| Vain | Vānus, a, um. |
| Unpleasant | Mōlestus, a, um. |
| Whole | Tōtus, a, um. |
| Worn | Lācer, ra, rum. |
| That a Thing is it | Quālis, is, e. |
| Such | Talis, is, e. |

A Thing as to its Weight is

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Heavy, grievous | Grāvis, is, e. |
| Light | Lēvis, is, e. |

If you compare one Thing to another

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Divers, various | Vārius, a, um. |
| Alike | Sīmīlis, is, e. |
| Unlike | Disīmīlis, is, e. |

A Thing as to its Motion is

Gentle
Strong, earnest
Swift, quick
Slow, tardy

| Lēnis, is, e.
 | Vēhemens, tis.
 | Celer, ěris, e.
 | Tardus, a, um.

A Sign is

True
Or False
Certain
Or Doubtful

| Vērus, a, um.
 | Falsus, a, um.
 | Certus, a, um.
 | Dübīus, a, um.

The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is

Fit or fitting
Unfit

| Aptus, a, um.
 | Ineptus, a, um.

A Part is

Great
Or Little

| Magnus, a, um.
 | Parvus, a, um.

Nature is

Fruitful
Or Barren

| Uber, ěris.
 | Stērīlis, is, e.

A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is

New
Old

| Nōvus, a, um.
 | Vētus, ěris.

As to its Seasonableness, it is

Late, lag
Ripe
Or unripe

| Sērus, a, um.
 | Mātūrus, a, um.
 | Immātūrus, a, um.

VOCABULARY.

The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS.

In which the Question is made by Quot, as

How many

| Quot, Undeclined.

And the Answer by

many

| Tot, Undeclined

-Unus, a, um.

Dŭo, æ, o.

Tres, tres, tria.

Quātŭor, Undeclined.

Quinque, Undeclined

Sex, Undeclined

Septem, Undeclined.

Oſto, Undeclined.

Nŏvem, Undeclined.

Dĕcem, Undeclined.

Vīginti, Undeclined.

Tringenta, Undeclined.

Centum, Undeclined.

Mille, Undeclined.

Ambo, æ, o.

*These are the Original Numbers which tell of what
Number, or in what Order a Thing is*

The Question is made by Quotus; as

What Number, or in

| Quotus, ā, um.

What Order is a Thing

The Answer is made by

First

| Prīmus, a, um.

the Second

Sĕcundus, a, um.

Third

Tertius, a, um.

The

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| <i>The Fourth</i> | Quartus, a, um. |
| <i>The Fifth</i> | Quintus, a, um. |
| <i>The Sixth</i> | Sextus, a, um. |
| <i>The Seventh</i> | Septimus, a, um. |
| <i>The Eighth</i> | Octāvus, a, um. |
| <i>The Ninth</i> | Nōnus, a, um. |
| <i>The Tenth</i> | Decimus, a, um. |
| <i>The Middlemost</i> | Mēdīus, a, um. |
| <i>The Last</i> | Ultimus, a, um. |

Things are also, in respect of their NUMBER,

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Equal, or even</i> | Par, āris. |
| <i>Unequal, or odd</i> | Impar, āris. |
| <i>Many</i> | Multus, a, um. |
| <i>Or Few</i> | Paucus, a, um. |
| <i>All</i> | Omnis, is, e. |
| | Frequens, tis. |
| <i>Frequent</i> | Or, Crēber, ra, rum, |
| <i>Or Seldom, rare</i> | Rārus, a, um. |

There are Twelve MONTHS.

| | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| January | Januārius |
| February | Februārius |
| March | Martius |
| April | Aprilis |
| May | Maius |
| June | Junius |
| July | Julius |
| August | Augustus |
| September | September, ris, re. |

^a These are Nouns Adjective, *Menſis* being understood.

October
November
December

Octōber, ris, re.
Nōvember, ris, re.
December, ris, re.

A PLACE is

Large or wide
Narrow or strait

Amplus, a, um.
Angustus, a, um.
Or Arctus, a, um.

A PLACE dedicated to GOD is

Sacred
Others are
Profane

Sācer, ra, rum.
Prōfānus, a, um.

As to its PLACING a Thing is

Convenient, or Commo-
dious
Right on the Right
Left
With the Face upward
With the Face downward

Commōdus, a, um.
Dexter, ra, rum.
Sinister, ra, rum.
Sūpīnus, a, um.
Prōnus, a, um.

A BODY is

Hard
Soft
Strong or firm
Weak
Low

Dūrus, a, um.
Mollis, is, e.
Firmus, a, um.
Dēbīlis, is, e.
Cāvus, a, um.

As to its MEASURE it is

Equal
How big is it
Big

Æquālis, is, e.
Quantus, a, um.
Tantus, a, um.

Big

Big, or great

| Grandis, is, e.

| Or Ingens, tis.

Or small, slender

| Exilis, is, e.

Thick

| Crassus, a, um.

Or Thin

| Tënnis, is, e.

*As to its Figure it is**Round*

| Rotundus, a, um.

Square

| Quadratus, a, um.

Straight, Right

| Rectus, a, um.

Crooked

| Curvus, a, um.

*A Spirit is**Good*

| Bönus, a, um.

Or Bad

| Mälus, a, um.

G O D is

Eternal

| Æternus, a, um.

*A SOUL is**Good, gracious*

| Pius, a, um.

*The LIGHT is**Clear, or Bright*

| Clärus, a, um.

*The SHADE is**Dark, or Dull*

| Obscurus, a, um.

*A STAR is**Fixed, or steady*

| Fixus, a, um.

Or Wandering

| Vāgus, a, um.

*The AIR is**Clear, not Cloudy*

| Sërënus, a, um.

The EARTH is

| Siccus, a, um.

RAIN is

| Densus, a, um.
| Or Spissus, a, um.

A METAL is

| Purus, a, um.

A PLANT is

| Tēner, ra, rum.
| Viridis, is, e.
| Aridus, a, um.

A TREE is

| Procērus, a, um.
| Or Celsus, a, um.
| Hūmilis, is, e.

HONEY is

| Sincērus, a, um.

An ANIMAL is

| Vivus, a, um.
| Mortuus, a, um.
| Sānus, a, um.
| Æger, ra, rum.
| Pinguis, is, e.
| Mācer, ra, rum.
| Vīgil, is, e.
| Brutus, a, um.
| Fērus, a, um.
| Grāvīdus, a, um.

A Man's Head is sometimes

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| <i>Bald</i> | Calvus, a, um. |
| <i>his Skin</i> | |
| <i>Hairy, rough</i> | Hirsūtus, a, um. |

A Man's Countenance is

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Cheary, merry</i> | Hilāris, is, e. |
| <i>Or Sorrowful</i> | Mœstus, a, um. |
| <i>Blithe, or kind</i> | Blandus, a, um. |
| <i>Joyous</i> | Lætus, a, um. |
| <i>Or sad</i> | Tristis, is, e. |

A Man's Face is

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| <i>Beautiful</i> | Formōsus, a, um. |
| <i>Or Ugly</i> | Dēformis, is, e. |

For Want of Sight a Man is

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Blind</i> | Cæcus, a, um. |
|--------------|---------------|

For Want of Hearing

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| <i>Deaf</i> | Surdus, a, um. |
|-------------|----------------|

For Want of Speech

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| <i>Dumb</i> | Mūtus, a, um. |
|-------------|---------------|

For Want of the Use of Hands

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| <i>Maimed or Lamè</i> | Mancus, a, um. |
|-----------------------|----------------|

For Want of the Use of Feet, he is

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Lame or Halt</i> | Claudus, a, um. |
|---------------------|-----------------|

The Stomach is

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Hungry, fasting</i> | Jējūnus, a, um. |
| <i>Or Full, satisfied</i> | Jācūr, a, um. |

VOCABULARY. 97

A MAN is

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Potent or able | Pōtens, tis. |
| Knowing | Gnārus, a, rum. |

As to his UNDERSTANDING he is

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Wise | Sāpiens, tis. |
| Unpolished, rude | Rūdis, is, e. |
| Foolish | Stultus, a, um. |

As to his DISPOSITION and MANNERS he is

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Bold | Audax, ācis. |
| Valiant | Fortis, is, e. |
| Mild, meek | Mītis, is, e. |
| Or Cruel, fierce | Sævus, a, um. |
| Or Barbarous | Barbārus, a, um. |
| Chaste | Castus, a, um. |
| Or Wanton | Lascīvus, a, um. |
| Pleasant | Jūcundus, a, um. |
| Severe | Sēvērus, a, um. |
| Honest or virtuous | Probus, a, um. |
| Covetous | Avarus, a, um. |
| Or Prodigal | Prōdīgus, a, um. |
| Holy | Sanctus, a, um. |
| Sober | Sōbrius, a, um. |
| Or Drunken | Ebrius, a, um. |

In his CONVERSATION he is

| | |
|----------|----------------|
| Just | Justus, a, um. |
| Friendly | Amīcus, a, um. |

As to his SOCIETY he is

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Alone | Sōlus, a, um. |
| Or, Associate | Sōcius, a, um. |

As to ACTION he is

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Brisk, chearful</i> | <i>Alācer, ris, re.</i> |
| <i>Dull, or blockish</i> | <i>Hēbes, ētis.</i> |
| <i>Slow, backward</i> | <i>Piger, ra, rum.</i> |
| <i>Sluggish, lazy</i> | <i>Segnis, is, e.</i> |

To do a WORK which is

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Easy</i> | <i>Fācilis, is, e.</i> |
| <i>Or hard, difficult</i> | <i>Diffīcilis, is, e.</i> |

After Work is done, he is

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Weary</i> | <i>Fessus, a, um.</i> |
| <i>Tired</i> | <i>Lassus, a, um.</i> |

As to his STATE he is

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Rich</i> | <i>Dīves, ītis.</i> |
| <i>Or Poor</i> | <i>Pauper, ēris.</i> |
| <i>Free, a Freeman</i> | <i>Liber, ēra, rum.</i> |
| <i>Bond, or enslaved</i> | <i>Servus, a, um,</i> |
| <i>Well or safe</i> | <i>Salvus, a, um.</i> |
| <i>Prosperous</i> | <i>Prosper, ēra, rum.</i> |
| <i>Happy</i> | <i>Fēlix, īcis.</i> |
| <i>Wretched, miserable</i> | <i>Miser, ēra, um.</i> |

As to his Age he is

| | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| <i>Young</i> | <i>Jūvēnis, is, e.</i> |
| <i>Old</i> | <i>Sēnex, sēnis.</i> |

A Man without a Garment is

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Naked, bare</i> | <i>Nūdus, a, um.</i> |
|--------------------|----------------------|

VOCABULARY.

99

To the SIGHT, a Thing is

| | |
|-------|-----------------|
| White | Albus, a, um. |
| Black | Nīger, ra, rum. |
| Red | Rūber, ra, rum. |

To the TASTE it is

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Sweet | Dulcis, is, e. |
| Bitter | Amārus, a, um. |
| Sharp, or tart | Acer, ācris, ācre. |

To the SMELL it is

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Sweet-scented | Suavis, is, e. |
| Stinking | Tēter, ra, rum. |

To the TOUCH a Thing is

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Plain | Plānus, a, um. |
| Even | Œquus, a, um. |
| Smooth | Lævis, is, e. |
| Or Rough, sharp | Asper, ěra, ěrum. |

PROVISION is

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| Dear | Cārus, a, um. |
| Or Cheap | Vīlis, is, e. |

HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Own, proper | Prōprius, a, um. |
| Common | Commūnis, is, e. |
| Private | Prīvātus, a, um. |
| Publick | Publīcus, a, um. |

HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

| | |
|--------|----------------|
| Clean | Mundus, a, um. |
| Filthy | Turpis, is, e. |

Some one Boy will learn

| | |
|-------|-------------------|
| Learn | Plus, ūris. |
| Than | Cæter, ěra, ěrum. |
| rest | |

The L O N D O N XXVIII. OF V E R B S.

A Thing is said

T O be
To act or do
Or to suffer

Præt. Sup.
E Sse, fui.
Agere, ěgi, actum
Pati, passus sum.

That which Is, uses

To become
To continue or abide

Fieri, factus sum.
Mānere, mansi, mansurus

To Act is

To move
To frame or fashion
To form
To put
To begin to act, is

Mōvēre, mōvi, mōtum
Fingere, finxi, fictum.
Formāre, āvi, atum.
Pōnere, pōsui, pōsitum
Cœpisse, cœpi, cœptum

The Actions of G O D, to the World, are

To Create
To preserve or keep it
To manage or rule
To bless or make happy

Crēare, āvi, atum.
Servāre, āvi, atum.
Rēgere, rexi, rectum
Bēare, āvi, atum.

Bodies which give Light use

To arise
To shine
To glitter or twinkle

Orīri, ortus sum.
Lūcēre, luxi—
Mīcāre, micui—

¹ It is a Verb Deponent; which changes its like a Verb passive, but signifies to do like an Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitive end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati*, to suffer

Fire *uses*

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| To burn or to be kindled | Ardere, arsi, arsum. |
| To burn or scorch | Urere, ussi, ustum. |

Water *uses*

| | |
|------------|------------------------|
| To flow | Flũere, fluxi, fluxum. |
| To boil up | Fervere, fervi— |

A Cloud

| | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| To rain | Plũere, plui— |
| To thunder | Tũnare, tũnui, tũnitum. |

The Wind

| | |
|---------|-----------------------|
| To blow | Flare, flavi, flatum. |
|---------|-----------------------|

The Sea [tum.

| | |
|---------|-------------------------|
| To roar | Frẽmere, frẽmui, frẽmi— |
|---------|-------------------------|

A Plant *uses*

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| To grow | Crescere, crevi, cretum. |
| To flourish or blossom | Flõrere, florui— |
| To wither or fade | Marcere, marcuì. |

An Insect *uses*

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| To creep | Rẽpere, repsi, reptum. |
| Or as a Serpent to wriggle, or as a Flea, to skip or jump | Serpere, serpsi, scriptum. |
| | Sãlire, salui, saltum. |

A Bird *uses*

| | |
|---------|-------------------------|
| To fly | Võlare, avi, atum. |
| To sing | Cãnere, cẽcini, cantum. |

A Fish

To swim

| Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

A BULLOCK

To low

| Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.

A Hog

To grunt

| Grunnīre, ivi, itum.

A Sheep

To bleat

| Bālāre, avi, atum.

An Ass

To bray

| Rūdēre, rudi—

An Horse

To neigh

| Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

A Lion

To roar

| Rūgīre, ivi, itum.

A Wolf

To howl

| Ūlūlāre, avi, atum.

A Dog

To bark

| Lātrāre, avi, atum.

A Man uses

To be born

| Nāsci, natus sum—

To live

| Vīvēre, vixi, vīctum.

To sense, or feel

| Sentīre, sensi, sensum.

To be able

| Posse, pōtui—

To.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| To be well, or strong | Vālēre, valui, valitum. |
| To pine, or languish | Languēre, langui— |
| To die | Mōri, mortuus sum. |

To the Senses Things use

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| To be open or plain | Pātēre, patui— |
| To be clear | Līquēre, liqui, <i>seldom used</i> |
| To lie fair, to appear | Parēre, parui, paritum. |
| Or, to lie hid, to lurk | Lātēre, latui, latitum. |

A Man by the Sense of Sight uses

| | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| To see a Thing | Vidēre, vidi, visum. |
|----------------|----------------------|

By the Sense of Hearing

| | |
|---------|--------------------|
| To hear | Audīre, iui, itum. |
|---------|--------------------|

By the Sense of Smelling

| | |
|----------|------------------------|
| To smell | Odōrāri, odōratus sum. |
|----------|------------------------|

By the Sense of Tasting

| | |
|----------|---------------------|
| To taste | Gustāre, āvi, ātum. |
|----------|---------------------|

By the Sense of Touching

| | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| To touch | Tangēre, tetigi, tactum. |
|----------|--------------------------|

Things are also perceived by the Ear

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| To sound | Sōnāre, sōnui, sonitum. |
| To make a Noise | Strēpēre, strepui, strepitum. |
| To Crack, or give a Crack | Crēpāre, crepui, crepitum. |

By the Smell

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| To smell, or cast a Smell | Olēre, olui, olitum. |
|---------------------------|----------------------|

By the-Taste

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| To taste of, or savour | Sāpēre, sapui, & sapivi. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|

By the Touch or Feeling

| | |
|------------|----------------------|
| To be cold | Frīgēre, frixi— |
| To be warm | Tēpēre, tepui— |
| To be hot | Cālere, calui, itum. |

A Man with his Head uses

| | |
|--------|----------------------|
| To nod | Nutare, avi, atum. |
| | Nūare is out of use. |

With his Eyes

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| To spie | ¹ Spēcēre |
| To discern | ² Cernēre, crevi, cretum |
| To behold or look to | Tuēri, tuitus sum. |

With his Mouth

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| To breathe | Spīrāre, avi, atum. |
| To talk or speak | Lōqui, loquutus sum. |
| To prate or prattle | Garrīre, ivi, itum. |
| To cry out | Clāmāre, avi, atum. |
| To Mutter | Mūrīri, ivi, itum. |

When Men speak they are wont

| | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| To call | Vōcāre, avi, atum. |
| To say | Dicēre, dixi, dictum. |
| Or affirm | Aiēre, aisti. |
| To tell | Narrāre, avi, atum. |
| To ask | Rōgāre, avi, atum. |
| To confess | Fātēri, fassus sum. |
| Or to deny | Nēgāre, avi, atum. |

When Men do not speak, they are said

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| To be silent | Silēre, filui— |
| To hold their peace | Tācēre, tacui, tacitum. |

¹ This is not in Use, unless in its Compound, *Inspectio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

² You will scarce find any Præter or Supine, when it is used in this Sense.

A Man with his Tongue uses

| | |
|---------|--------------------------|
| To lick | Lingēre, linxi, linctum. |
| To lap | Lambēre, lambi— |
| To suck | Sūgēre, fuxi, suctum. |

With his Teeth

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| To gnaw | Rōdēre, rosi, rosum. |
| To champ, or chew | Mandēre, mansi, mansum. |
| To bite | Mordēre, mōmordi, mor- |
| To crush or gnaw | Strīdēre, stridi— [sum |

With his Hand

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| To take | Căpēre, cēpi, captum. |
| To snatch | Răpēre, rapui, raptum. |
| To give | Dăre, dēdi, dātum. |
| To hold | Tēnēre, tenui, tentum. |
| To lay hold of, to catch | Prendēre, prensi, prensum. |

A Man with his Fingers uses

| | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| To crop | Carpēre, carpsi, carptum. |
| To scratch | Vellēre, velli, & vulsi, vulsum. |

With his Nails

| | |
|----------|------------------------------|
| To claw | Scăb̃re, scăbī— |
| To pluck | Scalpēre, scalpfi, scalptum. |

With his Feet

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| To kick | Calcāre, avi, atum. |
| To go | Īre, īvi, itum, from Eo. |
| To come | Vēnīre, vēni, ventum. |
| To follow | Sēqui, sequutus sum. |

From the Head he uses also

To *s*, it | Spūēre, spui, sputum.

From the Bladder

To *make water* | Meiēre, minxi, mictum.
Mingere is out of use.

From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards

To vomit | Vōmēre, vomui, vomitum

To *break wind* | Pēdēre, pēpēdi, pēditum

To *dung* | Cācāre, avi, atum.

The several Modes of Going are

To *step, or go* | Gradior, gressus sum.

To *go a Foot pace* | Vādere, vasi, vasum.

To *walk* | Ambulāre, avi, atum.

To *run* | Currere, cucurri, carsum

If a Place be slippery he is liable

To *slide, or slip* | Lābi, lapsus sum.

To *rush, or tumble* | Rūēre, rui, ruitum.

If Rough

To *stagger, or stumble* | Titūbāre, avi, atum.

If High he uses

To *climb* | Scandēre, scandi, scansum

A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body is said

To *rise* | Surgēre, surrexi, ectum

To *stand* | Stāre, stēti, stātum. (supine)

To *stretch* | ² Tendēre, tētendi, tentum

Or, Tentum.

To *bend* | Flectēre, flexi, flectum.

¹ This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom re out of Composition.

² It formerly made *tendi*.

| | |
|---|--|
| To lean | Nīti, nīsus, & nixus sum. |
| To sit | Sēdēre, sēdi, sessum. |
| To fall | Cādēre, cēcidi, asum. |
| To lie down | Cūbare, cubui, cubitum. Or Cumbēre. |
| To lie along | Jacēre, jacui, itum. |
| To cling, or cleave to | Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum. |
| To hang | Pendēre, pēpendi, pensum. |
| <i>If a Man moves a Thing, he is said</i> | |
| To stir, or raise it | Cīere, cīvi. |
| To shake | Quātēre, quassi, quassum. |
| To turn | Vertēre, verti, versum. |
| To rub it | Fricāre, fricui, frictum. |
| To send, sling | Mittēre, misi, missum. |
| To cast | Jācēre, jeci, jactum. |
| To lead | Dūcēre, duxi, ductum. |
| To thrust | Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum. |
| To drive | Pellēre, pepuli, pulsū. |
| To rowl | Volvēre, volvi, volūtum. |
| To draw | Trāhēre, traxi, tractum. |
| To lift, or take up | Tollēre, sustuli, sublatum. |
| To bear | Ferre, tuli, latum. |
| To carry | Portāre, avi, atum. Or, Vehēre, vexi, vectum. |

A Man hath Power

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| To know or understand | Scīre, scīvi, scītum. |
| To remember | Memīnisse, memini— |
| To will | Velle, volui— |

Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| To consider | Consīderare, avi, atum. |
| To meditate | Mēdītāri, meditatus sum. |
| To know, or take know- ledge of | Noscere, nōvi, notum. |

¹ It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Sustollo*, as
Ero has from *Tulo*. To

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| To judge | Jūdicāre, avi, atum. |
| To approve or like | Prōbāre, avi, atum. |
| To condemn | Damnāre, avi, atum. |
| To think | Pūcāre, avi, atum. |
| To believe | Crēdere, credidi, creditum. |
| To doubt | Dūbītāre, avi, atum. |
| To trust | Fidēre, fīsus sum. |

Passions of the Mind cause Men

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| To love | Amāre, avi, atum. |
| To favour | Fāvēre, favi, fautum. |
| Or to hate | Odīsse, odi— |
| To joy or rejoice | Gaudēre, gavīsus sum. |
| To hope | Spērāre, avi, atum. |
| To desire or covet | Cūpēre, īvi, itum. |
| To wish for | Obtāre, āvi, ātum. |
| To fear | Tīmēre, ui— |
| Or to dread | Mētūēre, ui— |
| To be angry | Iraſci, irātus sum. |
| To wonder | Mīrārī, miratus sum. |
| To be ashamed | Pūdēre, pudui, itum. |
| To condemn or despise | temnēre tempſi temptum. |
| To scorn | Spernēre, ſprevi, ſpretum. |

*The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are**Of Joy*

| | |
|----------|----------------------|
| To laugh | Rīdēre, rīſi, rīsum. |
|----------|----------------------|

Of Sorrow

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| To weep | Flēre, flēvi, flētum. |
| To mourn | Lūgēre, luxi. |
| To bewail | Plōrāre, avi, atum. |
| To complain | Quēri, quēſtus sum. |
| To groan | Gēmēre, gemui, itum. |

¹ *Temptum* is hardly used out of Composition.² *Luſtum* is read in no Author.

Of Fear.

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| To tremble | Trēmēre, tremui— |
| To wax pale | Pallēre, pallui— |

When a Man wants Meat, he is said

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| To hunger, or be hungry | Esūrīre, īvi, itum. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|

When he wants to Drink

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| To be thirsty, or dry. | Sītīre, īvi, itum. |
|------------------------|--------------------|

So when he is Hungry he uses

| | |
|--------|----------------------------|
| To eat | Edēre, edi, estum or esum. |
|--------|----------------------------|

As when Thirsty

| | |
|----------|------------------------|
| To drink | Bībēre, bībi, bībītum. |
|----------|------------------------|

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| To be pleasing, to please | Placēre, placui, placitum. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|

Bad Things use

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| To hurt | Lādēre, læsi, læsum. |
| To be painful, to pain | Dōlēre, dolui, itum. |
| To affright | Terrēre, terrui, itum. |
| To trouble, or disturb | Turbāre, avi, atum. |
| To be harmful, to harm | Nōcēre, cui, itum. |

A Man as to his Possessions is said

| | |
|---------|-------------------|
| To have | Habēre, ui, itum. |
|---------|-------------------|

If he has Nothing, he is said

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| To be empty | Vacāre, avi, atum. |
| To want, or be without | Cārēre, carui, caritum. |
| To want, or need | Egēre, egui— |

That

The L O N D O N

That which he Hath, he is wont

| | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| To Use | Utī, usus sum. [sum. |
| To enjoy | Frūi, fructus or fruius |

That which he Dislikes he uses

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| To change | Mūtāre, avi, atum. |
| To let, let alone | Sīnēre, sivi, situm. |
| To leave, or forsake | Līnquēre, līqui, lictum. |

A Man as to his Business is said

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| To be able | Quire, quivi, quitum. |
| To study, to labour | Stūdēre, studui, itum. |
| To dare to venture | Audere, ausus sum. |
| To get or obtain | Potiri, potitus sum. |

As it is his Duty all lawful means of living

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| To try | Expēriri, expertus sum. |
| To seek after So it is | Pētēre, petivi, or petiū, petitum. |
| To beware, be cautious | Cāvēre, cavi, cautum. |
| To care | Cūrāre, avi, atum. |
| To serve or deserve | Mērēri, merui, meritum. Or Merēre, meritus sum. |

Therefore he ought

| | |
|------------|------------------------|
| To consult | Consūlēre, ui, ultum.. |
|------------|------------------------|

The several Businesses of Men are

Of a Physician

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| To heal or cure | ² Mēdēri. |
|-----------------|----------------------|

Of a Cook

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| To dress or cook | Cōquēre, coxi, coctum. |
|------------------|------------------------|

¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

² It borrows a Præter from *Medicor*, which is
Medicatus sum.

VOCABULARY. 311

When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum;

If at Noon

To dine | Prandēre, prandi, pransum.

If at Night

To sup | Cænāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a Taylor

To sew | Sūĕre, sui, sutum.

To patch | Sarcire, sarfi, sartum.

With a Garment a Man uses

To cloath or array himself | Amīcīre, amicui, amictum, amīcivi, *seldom.*

Also To put it on | Induĕre, ui, utum.

Or to put off | Exuĭre, ui, ūtum.

It is the Business of a Builder

To build | Strūĕre, struxi, structum.

Of a Shepherd

To feed | Pascĕre, pavi, pastum.

To milk | Mulĕĕre, mulsi, mulsum & mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondĕre, tōtondi, tonsam.

Of the Husbandman

To sow | Sĕrĕre, sevi, sātum.

To reap, or mow | Mĕtere, messui, messum.

To grind | Molĕre, molui, molitum.

Of the Plowman

To Plow | Arāre, avi, atum.

* But the Compounds which have another Signification make *Servi*; as *Afferui*, *Inserui*, *Deferui*.

Of

Of the Gardener

| | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| To plant | Plantāre, avi, atum. |
| To dig | Fōdēre, fōdi, fōssum. |

It belongs to the Master of the Family

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| To call for, or require | Poscēre, poposci, ¹ posci- |
| To bid or command | Jūbēre, jussi, jussum. (tum. |
| To forbid | Vētāre, vetui, vetitum. |
| To bid or invite | Invītāre, avi, atum. |

It is the Business of a KING

| | |
|--------------|--|
| To reign | Regnāre, avi, atum. |
| To govern | Gūbernāre, avi, atum. |
| To establish | ² Sancīre, sanxi, sanctum, & sancitum. |

It is the Business of a School Master

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| To teach the Scholar | Dōcēre, docui, doctum. |
| To admonish him | Mōnēre, monui, monitum. |
| To advise | Suadēre, suasi, suasum. |

If he Does Well

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| To praise Him Or Commend | Laudāre, avi, atum. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|

If he Does Amis

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| To threaten Him | Mīnāri, minatus sum. |
| To punish | Pūnīre, ivi, itum. |

It is the Duty of a Scholar

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| To learn | Discēre, didici. ³ |
| To imitate | Imītāri, imitatus sum. |
| To obey | Obēdire, ivi, itum. |
| Duly to regard | Cōlēre, colui, cultum. |
| To fear, to stand in awe | Vērēri, veritus sum. |

¹ Is seldom used.² Formerly *Sancii* & *Sanci*vi.³ And formerly *discitum*.

VOCABULARY. 113

In the Church Men use

| | |
|------------|------------------------|
| To pray | Prēcāri, precatus sum. |
| To beseech | Orāre, avi, atum. |
| To vow | Vövēre, vövi, votum. |

Before a Judge

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| To promise or engage | Spondēre, sponpondi, sponsum. |
| To swear | Jurāre, avi, atus sum, atum. |

A Soldier uses

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| To make ready, to prepare | Pārāre, avi, atum. |
| To fight | Pugnāre, avi, atum. |
| To strike | İcēre, ici, ictum. |
| To beat or overcome | Vincēre, vici, victum. |
| To tame or subdue | Dömāre, domui, itum. |
| To pillage or plunder | Spöliāre, avi, atum. |
| Sometimes | |
| To spare | Parcēre, peperci, parsum, & parsi, parictum. <i>seldom</i> |

There are several Actions which Men have in Business, as

WATER

| | |
|-------------|--|
| To draw | Haurīre, hausi, haustum. |
| To wash | Lāvāre, lavi, lotum, & latum, & lavatum. |
| To pour out | Fundēre, fusi, fustum. |

Diverse Things

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| To number | Numērāre, avi, atum. |
| To gather or chuse | Lēgēre, lēgi, lectum. |
| To mix or mingle | Miscēre, miscui, mistum. |
| To join | Jungēre, junxi, junctum. |
| To scatter | Spargēre, sparsi, parsum. |
| To divide | Dividēre, divisi, divisum. |
| To distribute, or give out | Tribuēre, tribui, tributum. |

¹ Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| To cut | Sēcāre, sēcui, sectum. |
| To c'ave | Findēre, fidi, fissum. |
| To slash | Scindēre, scīdi, scissum. |
| To smite, or to back | Cādēre, cēcīdi, casum. |
| To prick | ³ Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctū. |
| To strangle | Strangūlare, avi, atum. |
| To kill | ⁴ Nēcāre, necavi. |
| To thump, or knock | Tundēre, tūtūdi, tansum. |
| To break | Frangēre, frēgi, fractum. |
| To burst | Rumpēre, rupi, ruptum. |
| To press, or squeeze | Prēmēre, pressi, pressum. |
| To sweep, or brush | Verīēre, verri, versum. |
| To purge, or cleanse | Purgāre, āvi, ātum. |
| To rub out | Delēre, ēvi, ētum. |
| To adorn | Ornāre, avi, atum. |
| To polish | Pōlīre, ivi, itum. |
| To paint | Pingēre, pinxi, pictum. |
| To write | Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum. |

Things that are Loose, Men use

| | |
|---------|--------------------------|
| To bind | Vincēre, vinxi, vinctum. |
| To gird | Cingēre, cinxi, cinctum. |
| To hoop | Viēre, vievi, vietum. |

That which is Bound

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| To loose, or loosen | Solvēre, solvi, solūtum. |
|---------------------|--------------------------|

That which is Shut

| | |
|---------|-------------------------|
| To open | Pandēre, pandi, passum. |
|---------|-------------------------|

That which is Open

| | |
|---------|----------------------------|
| To shut | Claudēre, clausi, clausum. |
|---------|----------------------------|

³ Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

⁴ *Necui* is seldom used. *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

That which is Hid

To shew | Monstrāre, avi, atum.

That which seems

To hang, ready to fall | ¹ Mīnēre, mīnūi.

They use
To prop, support | Fulcīre, fulsi.

That Men do so or so, is because it uses

To like them | Libēre, libui, libitum.

To be allowed | Licēre, licui, licitum.

If they do a Thing oft, they are said

To exercise | Exercēre, ercui, ercitum.

To use or to be accustomed | Sūēre, suevi, suetum.

To use or to be wont | Sōlēre, solitus sum.

In Business Men use

To buy | ² Emēre, emi, emptum.

To sell | Vendēre, vendīdi, venditū.

To owe | Debēre, debui, debitum.

A Man ought

To begin a Work | Ordīri, ōrsus sum.

In order
To make or to do it | Fācēre, fēci, factum.

To carry it on | Gērēre, gessi, gestum.

If he designs
To finish, or to end it | Fīnīre, ivi, itum.

Præmineo, Emineo, Premineo, Immineo come from
the Verb Mīnēre, and not from Manēre. *Inclinata*
est in eandem prodita partem. Lucretius, l. 6. v.

Emere was formerly used for TAKE, and from
hence come the Significations of the Compounds,
emēre, &c.

XXIX. OF PRONOUNS

If you ask

W *What is it?* | **Q** *Uid?*
Who or which is it? | *Quis?*

The Answer is

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>I</i> | ˆEgo |
| <i>Or thou</i> | Tū |
| <i>Himself</i> | Sibi, |
| <i>That</i> | Ille, illa, illud. |
| | Or iple, ẽa, id. |
| | Or iste, ista, istud. |
| <i>Ones self</i> | Ipse, ipsa, ipsum. |
| <i>This</i> | Hic, hæc, hoc. |
| <i>The same</i> | Idem, eãdem, idem. |
| <i>Another</i> | Alius, alia, aliud. |
| <i>Some one</i> | Quidam, quãdam, quid. |
| <i>Any</i> | Ullus, ulla, ullum. (dã) |
| <i>None</i> | ˆ Nullus, nulla, nullum. |
| <i>That, which, who.</i> | Qui, quæ, quod. |

If you ask

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Which, or whether of the</i> | ˆUter, utra, utrum. |
| <i>two</i> | |
| <i>It is</i> | |
| <i>Either, or one of the two</i> | Alter, altẽra, altẽrum. |
| <i>Neither of the two</i> | ˆ Neuter, neutra, neutrum. |

¹ As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

² As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

If you ask

Whose is it?

| Cūjus?

The Answer is, it is

mine
thine
his own
ours
yours
their own

| Mēus, a, um.
| Tūus, a, um.
| Sūus, a, um.
| Noster, nostra, nostrum.
| Vester, vestra, vestrum.
| Sūus, sūa, sūum.

If you ask

Of what Tribe or Country is he?

| Cūjas, ātis.

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe, or Country
Of your Tribe or Country

| Nostras, ātis.
| Vestras, ātis.

XXXIII. OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs of Asking are

W *Hether?*
Or, no
Why

| **N** *UM? An?*
Ne?
- | *Quāre? Cur?*

Of

Of Affirming

Yes, yea
Yes, indeed

| *Imo, nã.*
 | *Quidem.*

Of Denying

No, not

| *Nẽ, non, haud.*

Of Place

If the Question be made by

Where

| *Ubi ?*

The Answer is by

Here
There
Any where
No where
Far off
Nigh

| *Hic.*
 | *Ibi.*
 | *Usquam.*
 | *Nusquam.*
 | *Pröcul.*
 | *Pröpe.*

If the Question is

Whence

| *Unde ?*

The Answer is

Hence
Thence

| *Hinc.*
 | *Inde.*

If the Question is

Whither

| *Quo ?*

The Answer is

Hither

| *Huc.*

Of Time.

If the Question is

| Quando ?

The Answer is

| Tunc, tum.

| Cum.

| Hēri.

| Dūdum.

| "Olim.

| Nunc.

| Mox

| Unquam.

| Nunquam.

If the Question is

| Quamdiu ?

The Answer is

| Diu.

| Dum.

| Dōnec.

If you ask

| Quōties ?

The Answer is

| Sēmel.

| Bis.

| Ter.

| Quāter.

| Sāpe. |

| Semper.

*If you ask**How
Doth he ask?*

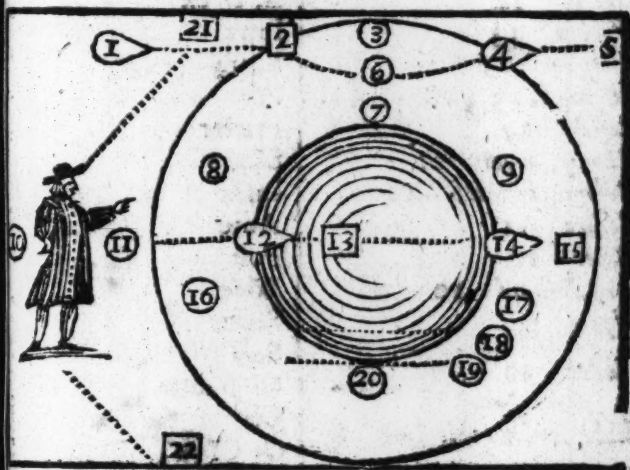
| Quomodo.

*The Answer is**So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together*| Sic, Ita.
Tēmēre.
Frustra.
Simul.*If you ask**How
Great is he?*

| Quam.

*The Answer is**As great
As I
More Great
Than I*| Tam.
Quam.
Māgis.
Quam.

XXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------|
| TO 1 | 1 | A ^D |
| From 4 | | A ab, or aba |
| or nigh 2 | | Apud |
| 5 | | Trans |
| or, or on the other Side 3 | | |

In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to Motion; the square Figures, such are (2) (21) signify the REST of that Motion: The Round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which inherently refer to REST or Motion.

G

About

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| About 6 | Circa |
| Into 12 | Or Circum |
| Out of 14 | In |
| Within 13 | E, or ex |
| Without 15 | Intra |
| Through, by 18 | Extra |
| Beside 19 | Per |
| Above, over 21 | Præter |
| Below, beneath 22 | Sūpra |
| Before 11 | Infra |
| After 10 | Ante |
| Or, Behind 10 | Post |
| Upon 7 | Pōne |
| Under 20 | Super |
| | Sub |
| | Or Subter |
| | Cis |
| Bebither, on this Side 8 | Or Cītra |
| Beyond 9 | Ultra |
| Between, or between 16 | Inter |
| Against, over against 17 | Adversus |

The other Prepositions are

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Against | Contra |
| Towards | Erga |
| Beside, nigh to | Juxta |
| For, because of | Ob |
| With one, in one's keeping | Pēnes |
| Nigh to, and for | Propter |
| After, according to | Sēcundum |
| By, close by | Sēcus |
| With, together with | Cum |
| Without, not with | Absque |
| Before, in one's Presence | Cōram |
| Out of Sight, privily | Clam |
| Before, in Sight of | Pālam |

rem and concerning
 fore, more than
 er, instead of
 Without, not with
 to

Dē
 Præ
 Pro
 Sine
 Tēnus

XXII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

AND
 Also, too
 either, nor
 either, or
 at
 because
 or
 unless
 therefore
 although
 at, nevertheless
 that

ET, que, atque
 Quoque
 Nēque, nec
 Aut, vel, ve
 Sed, ast, at, autem
 Quia
 Nam, Enim
 Si
 No, Nisi
 Ergo, Ig̃itur
 Quanquam
 Tamen
 Ut
 Ita
 Ut

I DE 60

XXIII. OF INTERJECTIONS.

Ob!
 Sob!
 Behold!
 Alas! Wo!
 Piss!
 Whiff!

O!
 Eho! Heus! Hem!
 En! Ecce!
 Hei! Vae!
 Phy! Au!
 So! Au!

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